THE COLUMBIAN

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

At two DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year, 2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year strictly in advance —$2.25 if not paid in advance and $2.50 if payment is delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the Publisher, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

Alspapers sent out of the State, or to distant post offices, must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1875.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. IX, NO. 26
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XL, NO. 21

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1m.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1y
One inch	$3.50	$5.00	$6.00	$8.00	$10.00
Two inches	5.00	6.00	7.00	9.00	12.00
Three inches	6.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	15.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	18.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
One column	25.00	30.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's Notices three dollars.

Transient or local notices, twenty cents a line. Regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Ira Derr, Isaac S. Monroe.
Prothonotary, &c.—H. Frank Zarr.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—Michael Grover.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—John Sutt der.
Commissioners—William Lawton, John Herier, John Ent.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—C. J. Campbell, S. E. Smith, David Yost.
Coroner—Charles G. Mcginley.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kratzer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Creveling, Scott. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President; H. H. Grey, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles H. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association —Wm. Peacock, President, J. R. Robbins, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. J. H. Williams.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. H. McGarrah.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening at 6½ o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier.
Residence—East street, near Forks Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Keller's church, Madison township.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.
Persons desiring to consult the Rector on religious matters will find him at the parsonage on Rock Street.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, in form printed and neatly bound in small books, for hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. —Feb. 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main st., East Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

LOUIS BERNARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

THE MISSES HARMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street, below Central Hotel.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main street, above Court House.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Main street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Rooms 4 and 5, Brower's building, 2d floor.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side of Main street, above J. K. Ikler's.

J. R. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. R. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk and Harness maker, Shiles's Block, Main street.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Baker, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three-story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

D. W. ROBBINS, Liquor dealer, second door from the northwest corner Main and Iron streets.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder, Main street below Pine.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main street, next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and dealer in grain, Mill street.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main street, below Pine.

LIGHT STREET.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House.

R. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tinware in all its branches.

PETER ENT, Miller, and dealer in all kind of Grain, Flour, Feed, &c. All kinds of Grain purchased.

ESPY.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill

BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, PROGRAMMES, POSTERS, &C., &C. NEATLY AND CHEAPLY PRINTED, AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

CATAWISSA.

ST. JOHN'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—3 o'clock p. m. every Sunday.
Sunday School—1 p. m.
Holy Communion the second Sunday in the month.

DR. E. W. RUTTER, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Office, on Main street, Mar.26,'74-y Catawissa, Pa.

WM. L. EYERLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street,

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second street, Jenkins' building.

BUCK HORN.

M. C. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER, EXCHANGE HOTEL, BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
Office over Klein's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m. for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
All calls night or day promptly attended to.
Apr.23-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Office, North Market street, Mar.26,'74-y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. EF. GARDNER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Office also at J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store. Apr.30-'74

C. W. MILLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. July1,'73-y

C. R. & T. J. BUCKALEW, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa. Office on Main Street, first door below Court House Mar.6,'74-y

R. F. & M. CLARK, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa. Office in Ent's Building. April 19,'74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. BERVEY EWING SMITH.
A. C. & E. SMITH & SON, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞All business entrusted to our care will recieve prompt attention. July1,'73—y

C. R. BROCKWAY. GEORGE E. ELWELL.
BROCKWAY & ELWELL, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. Sept.11,'74—y

E. H. LITTLE. ROBT. H. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. LITTLE, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—35

E. E. ORTH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Will practice in the courts of Columbia, Sullivan and Lycoming counties, in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, and in the Circuit and District courts of the United States held at Williamsport, Pa. Will be in his office in the Columbian Building, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week; and in Benton on Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays, unless absent on professional business. Sept. 18, 1874.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, ins Co., of Hford, Connecticut	$2,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	10,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,000,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Penn Assurance, Philadelphia	3,000,000
American of Philadelphia	3,000,000
Atlas of Hartford	5,000,000
Wyoming, of Wilkesbarre	251,000
Farmers Mutual of Berwick	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$61,958,000

March 29,'74—y

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM MORRIS, MERCHANT TAILOR.
Cutting, cleaning and repairing promptly attended to. First floor over J. P. Diemah's Hardware Store, Bloomsburg, Pa. Jan. 6, '75—tf

DENTISTRY. R. C. HOWE DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to the various operations in the line of his profession and is provided with the latest improved NOCKELS BLOCK, which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber bases to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth neatly and properly attended to.
Office a few doors above the Court House, same side. July 7,'73

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, CORD & TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved terms of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. July1,'73

VULCAN IRON WORKS,

DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.
WILLIAM H. LAW Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Girders, Gasholder, Firerproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Plates, Flooring and Doors, Iron Gates and Fences, also Wrought Iron Piping, Jacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to. N. B.—Drawings and Estimates supplied.
July 1, 1875—tf

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERING

RESPECTFULLY annouces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY, old stand Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Road (Light Street roads), where descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The best price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the county. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, March 19, 1875-y

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

S. H. MILLER & SON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED and are offering for sale at very low prices one of the best assortments of CARPETS ever offered for sale in the town of Bloomsburg. They are all new and in the very latest styles. Prices Varying from 25 cents to $1.50 per yard. Call and see them.
Oct. 23, '74—tf.

PHILADELPHIA ADS,

IRON FENCES. THE NEW IRON RAILED TO IRON. The Best Fence in the World, for Lots, Cemeteries, &c. Send for circular to Wickersham & Bro., 10-2 Ridge Ave, Phila.

WATCHES & JEWELRY. At the old established stand of MYER & BRO., 1031 Market Street, Philadelphia. 16-12t

NEW MUSIC STORE.

OPERA HOUSE, 3d ROOM, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

B. H. STRICKLAND

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a New Music Store, in the Bloomsburg Opera House, on Centre Street, below Main, where he keeps a full assortment of
PIANOS,
ORGANS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
SHEET MUSIC,
MUSIC BOOKS, &c.,
always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. He invites the patrons of music to call and examine his stock.

REPAIRING AND TUNING, also attended to on demand. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. april 9 '75-1y

BLOOMSBURG

State Normal School.

THIS Institution affords to students preparing for the profession of TEACHING, excellent facilities for improvement in the most approved methods of instruction.

For the accommodation of students desiring preparation for College, or for the business relations of life, an Academic Department is organized, which affords the most ample facilities for so doing.

Each course of study is complete in itself.

Superior advantages are offered for instruction in MUSIC and LANGUAGES.

Fall Session commences Wednesday, August 26th
Fall Session closes Tuesday, December 22d.
Spring session commences Wednesday, Jan. 26th.
Spring Session closes Tuesday, June 29th.
Spring TERM commences Wednesday, March 31st

TERMS.

BOARD, including Fuel and Washing, FOUR DOLLARS per week.

Tuition ONE DOLLAR per week. In Model School forty to sixty cents per week.

Students are admitted at any time, and to any course of study for which they may be prepared. It is better, if possible, to be present at the commencement of a term, or a session.

Send for a Catalogue.

Applications for admission may be addressed to DR. T. L. GRISWOLD, Principal.

COL. J. G. FREEZE, Secretary.

Aug. 14,'74—1y

GREENWOOD SEMINARY.

NEXT TERM BEGINS

Monday, August 3d, 1874.

For particulars, Address,

R. H WHITACRE, MILLVILLE, PA.

June5,'74—tf

CARRIAGE

MANUFACTORY

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

HAVE on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every description of Wagons both PLAIN and FANCY,

Warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of SLEIGHS

of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best material.

An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the county.

July 1, 1873—tf.

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

A. S. CROSSLEY has on hand and for sale cheaper than the cheapest, for cash, or will exchange for old Wagons on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
AND
WAGONS

of every description both plain and fancy.

Portable Top Buggies, open Buggies, Plain and Fancy Platform Spring Wagons all of the latest style and made of good material and fully warrant ed. Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I cannot be undersold. I claim that I make the best wagons for the least money.

I also do painting, trimming and repair old work at the shortest notice, old springs welded and repartanted to stand or no pay. I will exchange a portable top buggy for any kind of lumber, such as hemlock, pine, ash, birch hickory and poplar to be delivered at my shop by the first of February, 1875. Irondale orders taken and McKelvy, Neal & Co's for repaint as cash. A. S. CROSSLEY.

July 9

LIGHT STREET

BUGGY & CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

H. F. OMAN hereby informs the public that he has entered into co-partnership with his brother, G. L. Oman, and that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of

H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.

They will have on hand or manufacture to order BUGGIES,
CARRIAGES,
SPRING WAGONS,
LIGHT WAGONS,
ROAD WAGONS,

and every thing in their line of business, of the best material and most complete workmanship, and at prices as can be afforded.

A share of Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.

Aug. 14, '74—tf.

PUBLIC SALE HAND BILLS

Printed at this Office

ON SHORTEST NOTICE AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

Poetical.

MASONIC ODE.

[The following poem, first published about fifteen years ago, is still going the rounds, as lively as ever. Its author, a New Jersey lady, is now dead.]

A Mason's life is one that's free—
Not the life, tho', of mortar and bricks—
But out of nights enjoying a spree,
And playing astonishing tricks;
While the shes at home are waiting,
Never dreaming it at all a dodge,
But thinking the sad beating,
Is caused by "work at the Lodge."

Where they meet upon the level
To part upon the square,
And raise the very devil
While congregated there.

If a bachelor chap in his courting days
Grows weary of being tied,
Both day and eve, almost always,
By his fair Dulcinea's side,—
The easier way to escape awhile,
And in fact some calls to dodge,
Is to seek the aid of a Masin friend,
And join a Masonic Lodge,

Where they meet, etc.

The women don't like Masons—
Don't believe in them the least—
From the Tyler at the entrance
To the fellow in the East;
Lodge meetings are but covers
To hide some larking dodge—
Look out when mates and lovers
Have "business at the Lodge."

Where they meet, etc.

Now, whatever the Mason's secret—
Be their fetish, goat or ram;
Be it order good or evil,
Worth a blessing or a ——psalm—
Let them keep it snug and cozy,
Let them worship (in a horn,)
Let them be sedate proxy,
But as sure as they are born—

We'll yet meet them off "the level,"
And ere we part be "square;"
For at some Lodge held revel
The women will be there.

Then woe betide the sinner
Who "spreads it in the East;"
Fear will make them rather thinner,
Though he may be fat—the beast,
And all their grand regalia—
Skin aprons, stars and jewels—
We'll seize upon as plunder,
For women ain't all fools.

Though they don't meet on a level
And part upon the square,
Still they can raise the d——
If they get a chance that's fair.

Miscellaneous.

A FEMALE LOBBY.

BY DON PIATT.

Any time during the session of Congress one ante room to the Senate Chamber is filled with females gathered in groups about the learned law-makers or attracting them singly. Some of them are wives or daughters of the Senators, some are strangers visiting at the Capitol; but the majority is made up of women pressing claims before Congress.

To get a better look at these feminine agents, one must visit the lobby to the rear of the Speaker's chair in the House of Representatives. It is a low corridor under the reporter's gallery finished and furnished in the same florid style peculiar to the entire building. On the same side are doors opening into the hall of the House, on the other the Speaker's private room, originally intended for the families of the members but of late so invaded and occupied by the female lobby that families of members slun the place, and the Speaker himself is driven to the Clerks' office when he wishes to see a friend or write a note.

Here we find the female lobby in all its glory. It appears clad in the tints of the rainbow and fairly dazzles one with its display of jewelry. Some of this is cheap but most of it is really costly. To the man of the world the dress is a shade too vulgar and the manner slightly too loud and coarse. Some are young and fresh but the majority are on the wrong side of forty, with a hard look about their faces and lines and tracks of tried feelings and past disappointment.

The average Congressman is not a man of the world. He marries before he achieves greatness, and his knowledge of life is limited to a very primitive social condition where he encountered and wed this plain, homely little woman who shares his elevation without adding much to its dignity or grace. When such a man comes within reach of the more ordinary specimens of these legislative Delilahs, he is somewhat intoxicated by the attention, and votes away vast domains, subsidies and huge monopolies, under the influence of a sandal wood fan. The study of the average Congressman from a social or indeed any point of view, is not only of interest, but important, if we wish to understand and appreciate the working of our free institutions. Taken from the common walks of life, he finds himself translated out of a little office where poverty waits on business and an humble home, barely possessed of the ordinary comforts of life to the gorgeous magnificence of a marble palace gorgeous beyond his wildest dreams. As he approaches its many entrances, obsequious servants bend before him and the magic doors swing on easy hinges, as if conscious of his rights and privileges; nimble pages obey his slightest wish and anticipate his needs. His mail matter suddenly swells to an enormous extent. The average Congressman appreciates the mail matter. It costs him nothing and indicates his greatness. In the committee room, where his delegated body reposes in a velvet cushioned chair, under a ceiling where gorgeous frescoings weary the eye, he has a realizing greatness. This is not diminished when the committee, after half an hour's labor on public affairs, draws a bottle from a hidden recess of the heavily carved walnut closets; a bottle with which to refresh their gigantic minds.

The average Congressman revels in stationery. The man who never read a book with a taste for reading, and regarding pen, ink and paper as punishments, suddenly wakens to a thirst for stationery. He seizes on hot-pressed satin-surface, gilt-edged, French, English and Yankee paper! How he does eye and grasp the snowy envelopes neatly packed and put up at his disposal! He makes a requisition for his stationery in the House, and sends it to his boarding-house to astonish his wife. In the committee room the clerk, if he is an amiable man, draws other and further stationery for him.

Much depends upon this. Once the Committee on Commerce was honored by my presence as clerk to the same. Some days after I was duly installed the messenger entered the committee rooms laden with stationery, in response to my requisition.

"Here Colonel," said the obliging messenger, "lock this up and don't let the Congressmen have any; they waste it so."

But it is when the average Congressman first comes in contact with the female lobby, that he realizes his translation. These are to him refined, fascinating and beautiful creatures. His poor little homely wife fades to naught His life seems to have been barren until then—and now he regrets the early marriage that shuts him from a union with one of these elegant women!

There are two sorts of processes through which fraudulent legislation is perfected. One is called "ring" which means a combination of rogues for some purpose; the other is called the "lobby," and designates agents living here, and employed by the rings and individuals to push their evil schemes through Congress.

I have made the acquaintance of several specimens of those two sorts of jackals, and propose photographing them some day to enlighten my readers as to the nature of this branch of our National Legislature, that costs the people more than the legitimate law making power, the judiciary and the executive.

I was turning this over in my mind during the late session, while I sat on the sofa in the Cave of the winds, listening to the blowings to and fro about me, when I happened to cast my eye to the ladies' gallery above, and out of the gloom saw a memory come in the shape of a fair face. These galleries were not constructed with an eye to effect so far as female loveliness is concerned as the dim light from above gives a ghastly paleness that not only destroys the beauty but seriously damages the expression. Under the circumstances the face failed to locate itself and my memory was dim and uncertain as the flashes of a former life that comes to us at times between sleeping and waking.

I was so disturbed and haunted by this memory, that I left my seat and sauntered into the gallery, seating myself near my fair friend, and without rudely staring I found my mind gradually gathering the disjointed fragments of the past, until the fair face was framed in and located. It was a very sweet face, not so young as it was, but with a prevailing expression of childlike innocence. Add to this a manner of great refinement, set off and adorned in the extreme of the fashion, but subdued to the best taste and most artistic harmonizing of colors, and I had an old acquaintance before me. Although I looked my fair friend in the face, I saw that she had either forgotten me or was not disposed to renew the acquaintance. She was talking in a quiet, easy manner to a well known member of Congress and I considerately withdrew as if I had been looking in the face of an utter stranger, instead of one well known in times gone by. An hour afterwards I happened to be on the entrance to the Senate Chamber, where the multitude of marble steps seemed to run out and flow down, when my fair friend came by accompanied by her Congressional escort late of the gallery and almost brushed me with her dress—the two descended. I saw a neat private carriage drawn by a handsome pair of bays, and driven by a coachman in livery drive up.

My friend of the law making power helped the lady in with a bow; the door swung to with a bang, and the fair one drove away, while the Solon came up steps humming a tune and snapping his fingers as if especially pleased with himself. Having a speaking acquaintance I begged pardon for my curiosity, and asked Solon the name of his friend.

"Mrs. ——, of New York," was the quiet response.

The whole of these surroundings were apparently so lifelong and respectable, and so entirely different from those that I believed formerly hedged in the lady, that I was in doubt. But no; the longer I thought upon the matter, the more I felt satisfied of the identity. And the remembrance was singular. While detained in Washington during the war, awaiting orders, I was invited by a brother officer to a wine supper. The people giving the entertainment were strangers but taking my friend's word I went. I was particularly struck with two of the guests—one a slender youth with large dark eyes, and a broad thoughtful forehead whom I took for an Italian or a Frenchman—his name has since taken its place upon the roll of immortality; pinned there by the most tearful crime ever committed—the other a beautiful woman of twenty, in fact but much younger in appearance. I found this young lady exceedingly charming, as she was not only lovely in person but lovely in mind.

We broke up at a late hour in the night, or rather at an early hour of the morning, and being ordered away a few days after the wine supper and merry people there assembled soon passed from my mind in the hurried eventful life of the camp. They were destined to return. Could the future have been anticipated, death would set at our board that night, and phantom visions of dreadful events dimmed the glittering lights and settled in horrible gloom on the countenances of the assembled guests.

To one Death would have said: "I will claim you at Chancellorsville;" to another; "We will meet at night and I will save you from the gallows."

Of that little assembly in the supper room two only survive—I and another.

While we were in command at Baltimore, and after Col. Fish got into his difficulty with Baker, so that I had for a time immediate control of the Provost Marshal's office, I received a card at the Eutaw House, from a lady waiting to see me in the parlor. Repairing to that reception room I found my fair friend of the wine supper at Washington. So far as her beauty went she remained the same, but her wardrobe evinced straightened circumstances if not poverty. She gave me a long account of her troubles, and wound up offering to go to Richmond in the employ of the government, and return with all the information she could gather up for the use of the War Department in Washington. I at once engaged her, but did not send so suspicious looking an agent into the enemy's country until after I had given her a fair trial in Baltimore. She proved the most adroit, cunning, self-possessed detective that I ever saw or read of. She afterwards made two successful trips to Richmond returning with valuable information, although Mr. Stanton had no question but that she carried to the Confederates as much as she brought away.

I left the army and saw and heard no more of the pretty little detective until the day I met her in the ladies' gallery so elegantly gotten up and surrounded. That is, if she were the same. All doubt was removed on this subject by a note I received the next day, inviting me to an interview at the fair woman's lodgings. I found her surrounded with elegant upholstery, and yet more fascinating in the delicate morning robe that so adorns a beautiful woman by the concealed effort to adorn. A tall, square built, iron gray haired man of intensely respectable appearance was introduced as her husband, and as long as he remained no allusion whatever was made to the past, other than a few words of introduction as an old and valued friend. Soon as he left, however, she turned and said:

"How kind of you not to recognize me yesterday. My poor heart was in my mouth when I saw you approach. But you have such tact—you have such a kind heart; I was relieved in a moment when I saw that you stared as if only attracted by my charms."

"Why, wouldn't your husband put up with the past you are, I suppose, concealing from him?"

"My husband!"—and she gave a silvery little laugh—"My husband, that fellow! Why he isn't my husband. But if the Hon. you saw me with yesterday, were to suspect for a moment I would be ruined."

"Come, now this is interesting; tell me all about it. What little game are you up to? Believe me, I won't betray you."

"That's clever; you never have, and I don't add to the risk by telling you. Well, I am no longer a detective, a spy, I am a lobby agent. It is my business to persuade honorable members to vote for my bill."

"What is your bill?"

"The one I am employed to worry through."

"Well, does it require a sham husband, a handsome carriage and all this sort of thing to set up a lobby agent?"

Certainly. Without a husband I would not be respectable; without a carriage and all this evidence of wealth I could not be attractive. It pays however. I could now retire on a hundred thousand. But I am horribly ambitious; I want a million—only think of it, I must have a million. I have sold myself for money and I want a big price."

"And do none of the honorable representatives know who you are?"

"Why you goose! I thought you knew better than that. Why, the ring always reaches the House and Senate, and some of of our directors are the most respectable men in Congress. There is one, the most benevolent, pious, philanthropic individual in the world. He is so intensely pious that he never speaks to me; nevertheless he pays me heavily. There is another, a most respectable gentleman, who bows to me profoundly in the gallery and on the avenue, and presents me to his family with a lofty air, who would look at me with intense astonishment if I were to thank him for my clothes, carriages and servants. Yet he contributes."

"Why, this is so damnable I can scarcely credit—"

"Yes, it is very wicked, and I'd rather you wouldn't believe it. But after the schooling you gave me in deceiving, you ought not to wonder."

"You mean that for a hit. You forget that that service was in behalf of your beloved country, and this—"

"Is in behalf of my beloved self."

"But do you mean to say that men in high position connive at this wickedness?"

"Look about you; see the enormous fortunes realized by officials, and you will see that mine is not the only carriage rolling about Washington that is a fraud, and I am but among the host of the wicked. You are too much a man of the world, Colonel, to be astonished at finding a good deal of sanctimonious respectability covering rascality. It is the cheapest cloak to get and the easiest to wear."

"And how do you influence these Solons?"

"Sometimes one way, sometimes another; but always in being very quiet and exclusive. The men bought cheaply are not worth buying. My business is among the higher sort, that will not stoop to common carrion, and carry with them great moral character that not only covers themselves, but all the little rogues that vote with them."

"And do you often fail?"

"Sometimes; not often, for my mission is to capture the leaders. The lesser lights are left to coarser means. Some surrender to delicious little suppers, others to persuasion, others again to love. There is General ——, proud, sensitive and suspicious, he comes to me with all his griefs and I listen to them. You'd be astonished to know how little the tongue and the ear have to do with this business. Then there is Mr. ——, who began life with a homely, unrefined wife, and is now ashamed of her. Poor man! he is really in love with me."

"And will all the money you make pay for the degradation you suffer in return? You are a woman of fine intellect, an intellect that approaches genius. You could command admiration, respect, wealth, by devoting your gifts to an honorable pursuit."

Her face flushed for a moment, and then starting to her feet and pacing the floor in some excitement, she exclaimed:

"I learned my fate when it was too late. But you are the last man to upbraid me. Do you know when I discovered my power as an actress? I will tell you. Under your tuition while in Baltimore. I came to you starving and you sent me into private families to worm out their secrets and betray their intentions."

"There you go again. That was in the service of your country, and the people possessed of those secrets were our enemies."

"What was the difference so far as my character went? But I do not regret, I have nothing to regret. I have no friends, no relatives, no country. I never knew a man who did not either insult me or cheat me. I never knew a woman who had not a stony heart and claws like a cat. I hate them all. They would hunt me down, and so I hunt them down when I can."

"But you have money enough, why not leave this horrible business, and from this out try and possess your soul in peace. You are young yet, you can have many years of happiness before you."

"You want me to desist," she said, interrupting me. "I have two good reasons for going on. It is not avarice, although having sold myself to the devil, I am right in getting the best price for my poor soul. But let me show you my two reasons for going on."

She walked to an arched recess, and pulling aside a heavy curtain, showed me, playing on the floor, two beautiful children.

"There," she continued, dropping the curtain, "these are my two reasons. I cannot give my children a good name but I will give them that which is more precious than a good name in this mean wicked world of ours. I will give them wealth and I will try to teach them to be anything on earth but what their unfortunate mother was, so that if you betray me you betray them. I left the detective business when I left Baltimore. I try moral suasion now."

And so I took my leave, and I give this imperfect sketch of the way laws are made through the lobby in our beloved Capital.

Parental Folly.

That all sensible parents truly desire the welfare of their offspring is a proposition that will not be disputed. This point being conceded, it cannot but be a matter of surprise that so many pursue a course which results, if not in utter ruin, in great and irreparable injury to those sacred gifts committed to their charge.

From close observations made in reference to this matter, extending through a period of more than twenty years, the writer has noticed two extremes of action. In the one case, parents seem to entertain the notion that, for some inexplicable reason, their children are more highly gifted, or, in other words, are "more clever" than the other children of their acquaintance. Such parents seek every opportunity to display their children's superior intellect and acquirements, and habitually boast of their transcendent abilities in their presence. The result is, the children soon become egotistical and disgust all who cannot view them with parental eyes.

It not unfrequently happens that results of the most serious character ensue, which can be directly traced to the foolish idea entertained by parents that their children are possessed of unusual wisdom. One fact out of many of a similar nature that have occurred within the scope of our observation will illustrate this point.

We were once visiting in a neighborhood where dwelt a man of ordinary abilities and more than usual business tact. His youngest son was the namesake of an eminent statesman, a man whom the people delighted to honor. The fond parent, from the first dawning of the child's intellect, conceived the idea that he was possessed of superior intellectual powers, and predicted for him a career that would eclipse the renown of the great man whose name he bore. They were never weary of praising him for his unusual "cleverness," and seemed to forget that others could not discern the brilliant elements of his character.

Time passed on until the "future statesman" came to the mature age of 5 years. His father was a farmer, and procured an agricultural machine, which was propelled by steam power. The boy was allowed to tamper with it, and when his parents were warned of the danger they insisted he had more sense than half the men in the neighborhood, and there was nothing to fear.

What was the result? In an unguarded moment the child was left in sole charge of the machine; his right hand became entangled in the cogs, and had to be amputated; and he is consequently a cripple for life.

Had the poor boy's parents entertained the sensible opinion that, like other children of his age, he required to be kept aloof from danger, this sad calamity would not have happened.

We have painted a picture drawn from actual fact, of the dire results of parental folly in thinking their children uncommonly "clever." We now beg the reader's indulgence while we sketch another, where an equally injudicious course was pursued.

In another neighborhood in which the writer was visiting, lived a man to whom

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, July 2, 1875.

Notice.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, in Harrisburg, March 4, 1875, the following resolution was adopted, viz.:

That the next Democratic State Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and State Treasurer, be held at the City of Erie, on Wednesday, the 8th day of September, 1875, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The Convention will consist of the usual number of delegates, viz: one delegate for each member of the Senate and House of Representatives.

JOHN MILLER, Chairman.

"Heap good for hoss blanket?" was the exclamation of one of the Indian delegation as he danced around on velvet carpet in the Interior Department at Washington.

Very cold weather prevailed on Sunday night and Monday morning throughout the Northwest. The thermometer at Chicago at noon, Monday, marked 52 degrees, while at New York it marked 87, Philadelphia 92, and Boston 95.

Tweed was released from the penitentiary of New York, but was at once arrested upon other indictments and upon civil process. His bail fixed at six millions of dollars. In default he was sent to jail. Various efforts are now being made to get him out, either by discharge or reduction of bail.

Does the editor of the Columbia *Herald* take the trouble to distinguish between the "cumulative" and the "limited vote" plans of voting? We believe Mr. Buckalew never advocated the latter, though he may have preferred it to no change in particular instances.

STATE TREASURER.—A correspondent of the Harrisburg *Patriot* recomends John B. Bratton, Esq., of the Carlisle *Volunteer*, as the Democratic nominee for State Treasurer. Mr. Bratton would make a most acceptable candidate and a capital officer. He is capable and honest.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Press*, Republican, denounces the nomination of Hartranft and Rawle, because made by a convention "notoriously in the interest of a bold and unscrupulous Treasury Ring," and because their election would be "continuing the power of a clique which has speculated freely with the State moneys, and in other ways disgraced the party.

The *Mercer Press* commenting on a remarkable trial just concluded in that county in which a respectable physician was charged with rape upon the person of a female patient who was placed under the influence of an anæsthetic preparatory to a surgical operation, says "the legislature of the State should interfere with some enactment that will protect alike physician and patient." If the legislature undertakes to protect reckless people from results of recklessness or imprudent people from the results of their imprudence it will have to commence soon and never adjourn. No lady should ever submit herself to the influence of ether or chloroform without the witness of a friend. —*Patriot.*

And it may with equal propriety be said no physician or dentist of common sense will give ether or chloroform to a lady except in presence of a friend of hers. Extraordinary hallucinations frequently occur, as is well attested, even when father or husband is present.

We had hoped, in merry conscience, that by this time the Beecher-Tilton jury would have been discharged, and that we could announce the end of this beastly trial. But they seem to be as long winded as the witnesses and lawyers, and no man can tell when the end shall be. The jury is closely guarded and the occasional communications between its members and the court are kept a profound secret. Various assertions are made as to how the jury is divided, but these appear to be mere surmises and therefore wholly unreliable. The fact they do not ask to be discharged looks as though they still had hopes of coming to a verdict. The general opinion, however, is that they will not agree.

The verdict itself is now of no public consequence. It will not change anybody's opinion of the guilt or innocence of Beecher. The facts are as glaring as daylight that the main charge has not been proven clearly, but circumstances so strong that grave suspicion must remain have been, and that Tilton is so beastly a scoundrel that no language can describe the contempt in which he should be held. These facts will remain, whatever the verdict of the jury. We do not think anything has been developed that puts Beecher in a worse light than his acknowledged acts for the past fifteen years or more have exhibited him. That he has been a hypocrit, knave, and debaucher of religion and good morals for the greater part of his life need not now be proved to those who have heard or read his sermons and sayings during all his public life.

Ex-Senator Bayard, of Delaware.

Ex-Senator James A. Bayard, of Delaware, father of the present Senator Bayard, is now on a visit to New York, enfeebled in health. In a conversation with a Tribune reporter, he stated he had virtually withdrawn from political life. Most of his old colleagues were dead, and age prevented him from mixing in active politics. He contemplated with fear and anxiety the spread of corruption in both parties. He expressed deep reverence for the old constitutional principles which prescribed limitation of powers and forbade the interference of the federal government in internal improvements. The abandonment of these principles breeds corruption, and government interference with railroads or other matters which should be left to individual enterprise will ultimately lead to its destruction. He believed it was a great mistake to give the right of suffrage to the negro race. They are untutored, full of passions, without deliberation or argumentative powers, and become an easy prey of political demagogues. They did not expect the right of suffrage, but were worthy of equal rights before the law. Referring to Grant's letter, Mr. Bayard's opinion was that Grant would take a third term nomination if he could get it, and would use armed force in the Southern States if he saw a chance of success; but Grant is no fool. Should the fall elections go against the administration, nothing more would be heard of a third term. If they go otherwise, Grant will be the Republican candidate for President next year.

The New York *Herald* asks: "Is there too much iron?" Don't know. But there is altogether too much steal.

The Chester county Address—Governor.

We print an address in another column, prepared and issued by the Democratic committee of Chester county, to which we desire to call the special attention not only of the general reader, but also of the Democratic press of the State. In clear and concise language it sounds the key notes of the pending political campaign. If its suggestions shall be followed by the State convention the Democracy will at least have assumed its strongest attitude, and we would look upon victory as sure.

We have so far discussed the prominent names suggested for nomination for Governor by the Democracy, without expressing a preference for either, and we have largely given the opinions of some of the ablest Democratic newspapers as to the character that should be possessed by the prospective nominee. So far there will be no disagreement among men of patriotic and useful purposes. If the Democracy of the respective counties will pay due regard to the election of men of ability and manly purposes as delegates, any great danger of serious mistake will have been passed. Settled attorneys of railroad companies and other huge corporations, men whose records are not clear of the stain of know nothingism, salary grabbing, or other damaging blotches, should not be delegates and would be fatal as candidates. To rally the full strength that may be massed we must have a candidate of marked ability and stainless record, who is well known to be independent of corporation influences, and favorable to the most economical plans of government. Thus, a recognised disciple of the old Shunk school would be the strongest candidate that could be put forward, and such would carry the State overwhelmingly. Had he not been so recently elected to the Supreme bench—a position in which he will be most useful to the people—we would name Warren J. Woodward as exactly filling all the demands of the times, but that election probably renders his nomination for Governor at present impracticable. But we respectfully submit the question to the Democracy of the State, may not some other name of equal power be submitted? Many names are locally urged —we know of none that are pressing themselves—and if there are rings (good or bad) in our party we hope they will not commit the fatal error of pressing or securing the nomination of pet. Patriotic inspirations and wise action must prevail at Erie, where our convention meets, or the State will again be consigned to another term of extravagance misrule.

A Prosecution Dismissed.

In the United States District Court at Williamsport, last week, the prosecution commenced some time since against Captain Brockway for an alledged offense under the Pension laws of the United States, was finally disposed of by the grand jury, the bill of indictment against him being ignored.

We are informed that the facts of the case were as follows: Catharine Remaly, a soldier's widow, resident in Salem township, Luzerne county, employed the Captain to obtain certain back-pay and bounty money due her on account of her husband from the U. S. Government and gave him a letter of Attorney for the purpose. The demand was prosecuted through a firm of claim agents at Washington, and was recovered. A Treasury certificate for the amount was forwarded to the Captain on the 7th of February, 1866, and after deducting charges and expenses there was due to Mrs. Remaly the sum of $283.74. For this sum, on the 22d of the same month, the Captain drew a check on the First National Bank of Bloomsburg, in favor of Mrs. Remaly, and had it marked "good" by Mr. Tustin, the Cashier. The check was then forwarded to Mrs. Polly Anderson, at Beach Haven, for delivery to the claimant, Mrs. Anderson then keeping a small store at that place and acting for Mrs. Remaly in the business. On the 27th of the same month Mrs. Anderson wrote to the Captain, by mail, and enclosed a regular receipt for the check, signed by Mrs. Remaly. The check itself was endorsed by Mrs. Remaly, in her own proper handwriting, was presented at the First National Bank of Berwick, was paid there, and by that bank charged to and forwarded to the Bloomsburg bank, and by the latter entered to the Captain's account and paid by him. About all these facts there is no dispute.

But within the past year, and more than eight years after the transaction, Mrs. Remaly made complaint before United States Commissioner Hahn, at Wilkes-Barre, alledging that she had not received more than $117 of her claim, which was paid to her at Bloomsburg and not at Beach Haven. Upon the production of the check for $283.-74, she admitted that the endorsement of her name on the back was in her handwriting, but pretended to be ignorant of the contents of the paper. The testimony of Mr. Davis, the Cashier of the Berwick bank, was to the effect, that it was the rule and practice of the bank, upon paying a check, to require the person presenting it to place their name upon it (if not already there), and that he knew of no case where this was dispensed with. So, not only did the claimant at the time of the transaction give a receipt for the check, and endorse the check itself, but in all probability she drew the money upon it personally from the bank.

This case illustrates the harrassment to which citizens may be subjected by petty or groundless prosecutions in the United States Courts, the jurisdiction of which courts is being constantly and unreasonably increased. Even an acquittal in one of these courts will cost an innocent defendant hundreds of dollars, and we believe he cannot recover costs. However innocent he may be he must vindicate himself at his own expense.

Those courts are farther removed from the people than the local courts of the State, are more arbitrary, sometimes more severe and always more expensive. We doubt not that many prosecutions are begun in them in order to levy black-mail, and not in good faith for public purposes. Some of these days the people will take it into their heads to clip the wings of Federal jurisdiction and bring the administration of justice more completely home to their own doors. There is no reason why a great part of legal business, even under acts of Congress, should not be transacted by the State courts and thus the judiciary establishment of the Federal Government be kept within reasonable bounds.

The facts in the case spoken of have been communicated to us by the most reliable authority, and not by a party in interest. They may therefore be relied upon as entirely accurate.

"Cheap transportation is a good thing, but the true remedy does not lie so much in a reduction of tolls as in a reduction of the tariff. So long as the farmer has to pay high prices for what he buys, whilst getting low prices for what he sells, he must suffer. The protection which helps others impoverishes him. Under these circumstances more green backs will not help us. A tariff for revenue and a gradual return to specie payments will."

Fools have their uses in the world. But for them how would the jolly rogues subsist?

The Federal Treasury.

It is now some time since a new United States Treasurer has been appointed, yet it is not altogether certain to this day that the new appointee will accept. Grave hints are from time to time thrown out that there is difficulty because the new officer demands that all the money in the Treasury shall be counted before he receipts for it. The fear is that a very large deficiency will appear and that exposure of this fact will work material injury to the Republican party. In discussing this subject the Philadelphia *Chronicle* says:

"Mr. New, the gentleman appointed to succeed Treasurer Spinner, has taken alarm at the recent thefts and other unpleasant developments in the department, of which he has been invited to become the head and front. Those irregularities are not in accordance with his ideas of propriety. Mr. New's head is evidently quite level. He is one of the kind who would like to take the honors of the position, if, in so doing, he could be relieved of the immense responsibilities. He is reported to have requested Secretary Bristow to release him from the assurance of acceptance given, and the Secretary is reported as expressing a decided unwillingness to let him off.

Just here there comes in another little rumor which may or may not mean something. When General Spinner leaves the office of Treasurer, a count of all the money on hand will have to be made, in order that his successor may know precisely where he stands. That affairs in Mr. Spinner's department are said to be in any other than a satisfactory condition is well understood; there are broad intimations that an honest count of the money will reveal discrepancies so great that the Republican party will be crushed beneath them. If revealed, they would give the Democrats a clear "walk over" in 1876, a something not at all in accordance with their wishes or intentions, if it is possible to avoid it. To obviate this difficulty there are two alternatives. The first is to keep on counting without making a report until the election is over. This might be done if Mr. New would consent to it. Mr New will not consent. The other is to have Mr. New decline, and prevail upon Mr. Spinner to reconsider his resignation, and despite his waning health, to hold on, and thus possibly help to tide the party over the flood that threatens to sweep them away. Hence these hints about Mr. New's skittishness."

Resolved, That we arraign the Democratic party of Pennsylvania for its utter failure to redeem the promises upon which they partially attained to power in this State. It pledged itself to reform, to legislative purity, to greater economy, and to a higher aim in legislation, while it has reformed nothing, has economized in nothing, and has disgraced the State by an exhibition of legislative rowdyism and imbecility never before witnessed in this Commonwealth.—*Radical Platform.*

Let us examine the record. We speak by the book; they speak from the dictates of a guilty conscience, trying to hide their guilt by charging others with dishonesty. An examination of the Auditor General's reports will show that the expenditures of the legislature for 1873 were $87,868.80; for 1874, $67,503.70, for 1875, $45,534.73. The last year of Democratic power in the House shows a reduction of $21,968.97 on the preceding year, and is $42,334.07 less than 1873!

Again, an incalculable saving in preventing bad legislation has been made, which cannot be told in dollars and cents. Take the laws passed last winter, and they cover fifty-eight pages. Take those of the several preceding years, and they average about fifteen hundred pages! True to Radical history, these immense volumes of laws show we have been governed too much, and as badly as men could govern. It would shame the nation to have written the secret history of Radical control when special legislation ran riot.

And again, it should be considered that the House of last session was twice as large as formerly, yet legislation cost less. But the size of the body seems to give the basis for their accusation of rowdyism. Yet if it prevailed, it is not shown that the rowdy element was not among the Radicals. There were not enough of them to get up a first-class riot, and the presumption is, they being in the minority and mad all the time at their inability to control, that they were the peace-breakers. But the truth is, doubtless, the ring branch of Radicalism which ruled their late convention, wanted to stab the New Constitution in this particular, and took this method of doing so, for they hate the instrument that checked them. But take them at their word, and grant there was noise, and yet that noise seems as virtue's self when compared with the silent, stealthy, stealing step of the ring rule of Radicalism heretofore.—*Clinton Democrat.*

Time for Action.

It is considered rather singular that while our country swarms with inventors of all kinds of machines and inventions for almost every imaginable purpose, the agriculturists of the entire nation are left to the mercy of every insect pest that may choose to invade any State of the Union. The ingenuity of our scientists should surely be equal to the task of inventing some way of destroying potato bugs and grasshoppers without danger to human beings, as is alleged to be the case when Paris green, apparently the only efficacious remedy, is used. Persons who argued that the grasshoppers could not cross the Mississippi are silenced by the fact that they have done so. The same class of persons once ridiculed the idea that the Colarado potato bug would ever come east; but sad experience has proved that insect plagues cannot be stopped by such obstacles as rivers or slight changes of climate. The Grangers should take hold of this matter, and urge upon the United States government the necessity of immediate action to check the ravages of insect plagues throughout the Union, by offering a bountiful reward for any successful invention which will destroy them. A warfare upon these destroyers of the fruits of the farmer's toil would be much more creditable than petty squabbles about future offices and present emoluments.—*Reading Gazette.*

American vs. Irish Rifle Shooting.

The "international" rifle shooting match between American and Irish "teams" came off at Dublin, Ireland, on the 29th. The Americans won—the score standing, Americans 967, Irishmen 929. The difference, it will be observed, is only nominal, perhaps accidental, and the "teams" may be regarded as a full match for each other. Last year at the match at New York, there were only three points difference.

The firing at 800 yards distance resulted Americans 337, Irishmen 338. At 900 yards, Americans 327, Irishmen 292. At 1,000 yards, Americans 303, Irishmen 299. Total, Americans 967, Irishmen 929—difference 38 points.

An immense throng of people were present, and an ovation was given the Americans after their victory with tremendous enthusiasm, the Mayor of Dublin giving a grand banquet. The Mayors of London, York, and other English cities were also present.

From the Jeffersonian.

To the Voters of Chester County.

A Governor and State Treasurer are to be elected in November next, and the depressed and stagnant condition of business; the high rates of taxation; the corruption that taints every department of the public service, and the almost universal belief that the Chief Executive of the Federal Government entertains designs hostile to our free institutions; all demand of you at this time especial care in the selection of these public servants.

Questions of tariff, currency, public lands, Federal expenditures, etc., etc., belong to Congress and the President, and will undoubtedly and properly enter into the campaign of 1876, when a President and members of Congress are to be chosen.

But the struggle this year in Pennsylvania being for State officers, and involving State interests alone, let us turn our attention to State affairs and reform them, that we may be the better prepared for the Federal contest of next year; for reformation, like charity, should commence at home.

Corrupt officials and extravagance in the administration of our public affairs, are the pressing evils from which we suffer, and it is the duty therefore of every voter to select as representatives those who will execute our governmental trusts in a faithful, honest and conscientious manner. "The whole art of government," said Jefferson, "consists in the art of being honest," and until this truism is generally accepted by the people and acted upon by their public servants, trade will be fickle and the republic unstable.

But few of you have the time or opportunity for a careful investigation of State affairs, and the statements of orators and newspapers, made in the heat of a campaign are consequently accepted as true.

We desire, therefore, before the excitement of the contest has warped your judgment or prejudiced your minds, to call your attention to a few official facts and figures, the importance and bearing of which you cannot fail to appreciate and understand, and which, we believe, should be instrumental in determining your action at the approaching election.

How have our State affairs been managed? Let us examine. The tax per head of the population, for State, county and municipal purposes in Pennsylvania, was, in 1860, $3; in 1870, $6.96, increase of $3.96. This enormous increase may be accounted for partially, though not entirely, by the expenses which a war necessarily entails.

Let us next consider the "expenses of government" accounts; which being made up solely of the salaries and expenses of the officers connected with the executive, judicial and legislative departments should vary but little, if any, from year to year.

That no charge of unfairness may be made, we have taken the second year of the first term of each of the last eight Governors, and find them to be as follows:

1846, Gov. Shunk, (Dem.)	$216,632.22
1849, Gov. Johnson, (Whig)	237,105.33
1853, Gov. Bigler, (Dem.)	253,160.39
1856, Gov. Pollock, (Know Noth.)	317,969.11
1859, Gov. Packer, (Dem.)	468,097.40
1862, Gov. Curtin, (Rep.)	449,028.87
1868, Gov. Geary, (Rep.)	$45,539.89
1874, Gov. Hartranft, (Rep.)	1,095 153 63

It seems, therefore, that within the last twenty-eight years the "expenses of the government" as they are called in the official reports, have increased $879,521.41, and $251,-613.74 of that sum was added between 1868, the second year of Geary's administration, and 1874, the second year of Hartranft's.

Honest and economical administration would not produce such results; reckless extravagance and corruption can alone account for so unprecedented an increase of burthens.

Is it reasonable to expect any reformation by the re-election of John F. Hartranft for Governor and the election of Henry Rawle for Treasurer?

But little is known of the latter, excepting that he was selected by the Treasury Ring as one upon whom they could rely, and as a fit successor of Robert W. Mackey, who has continually and persistently refused to permit an investigation into the condition of the State Treasury.

The former has filled the office of Governor for over two years, and as a vote of confidence in the shape of a re-election, is asked, it would be well to examine the record he has already made for honesty and economy. Governor Geary, in his last message to the Legislature, (January 8, 1873,) requested that body to increase the Governor's salary from $5,000 to $10,000, and recommended that it be done before January 20, 1873, in order that Hartranft who had been Auditor General throughout his administration, and with him had connived at the perpetration of the Evans fraud, and was then Governor elect, might receive the extra compensation.

A Republican Legislature made the increase desired, and Hartranft consequently has received double the salary of any former Governor of Pennsylvania, and the highest salary by $2,000 paid by any State in the Union, not excepting the rascally corrupt carpet-bag governments of the South.

He receives $9,000 more per annum, than the Governors of five States and $6,000 more than either Allen of Ohio, or Tilden of New York.

And what return has he made?

The "Expense of Government" during the first year (1873) of Hartranft's administration exceeded the last year (1872) of Geary's	$34,776.11
And his second year (1874), his first (1873)	105,165.86
Compare next the expenses of the Executive Department for the same years:	
Geary (1872)	$30,830 69
Hartranft (1873)	40,593.39
Hartranft (1874)	42,778.66
Here we find a large and steady increase; in the first year over Gov. Geary of	9,672.70
And the second year over the first of	2,275.27
Besides the expenses of the Governor's department amounting in 1873 to	40,593.39
There was appropriated to Governor Hartranft for the refitting of the Executive Mansion	6,000.00
And a further appropriation to R. W. Mackey, for deficiency in appropriation for refitting of Executive Mansion of	4,296.60
Making total expenses of Executive for 1873	$50,790.99

Nor is this all, for in the Auditor General's reports for 1873 and 1874, we find the following Items:

Harvey Walters, Superintendent of Pub. Buildings and grounds for amount expended in improvements and repairs of the Public Buildings and grounds and the *Executive Mansion*	$3,150.00
Geo. F. Reinhard, late Supt., &c., for improvements and repairs of the Public Buildings and grounds and the *Executive Mansion*	3,200.00
S. H. Walters, Supt., &c., for improvements and repairs of the Public Buildings and grounds and the *Executive Mansion*	14,450.00
Total,	$20,800.00

How much of these three sums were expended on the Executive Mansion, it is impossible to discover, as the settlements, so-called, are made out, settled, entered and approved in the following loose and unsatisfactory manner:

October 1st, 1873.

GEN. HARRISON ALLEN, Aud. Genl.

SIR: I require five hundred dollars for disbursements to Public Buildings and Grounds.

Respectfully,
S. H. WALTERS,
Supt. Public Buildings and Grounds.

Aud. Genl's. Office, Harrisburg, Oct. 1 '73, Settled and entered, HARRISON ALLEN, Auditor General.

Treasury office of Pa., Harrisburg, Oct. 1 '73, Approved, W. B. HART, for R. W. MACKEY, State Treasurer.

No itemized bills, no vouchers, no oaths, accompany these settlements; but large sums amounting in one year to $14,450 are paid out by the Treasurer and settled by the Auditor General upon the request of an officer.

What becomes of the money, or where it goes, or how expended, there is no record or evidence to show other than the requisition.

These extravagant expenditures, together with the millions necessarily raised for payment of the interest on the State debt, &c., are furnished by the land, labor and general business interests of our State, though collected mainly through railroads, banks and other corporate bodies.

Yet Governor Hartranft, who receives the largest salary of any Governor in the Union; is provided with a large and costly mansion, and paid in one year over $10,000 for the purpose of furnishing and refitting the same, permits such looseness to exist under his very eye.

Is such a man, who, if not dishonest, is at least guilty of a gross neglect of duty entitled to a re-election? Is he the proper person to carry out the reforms you so ardently long for?

R. E. Monaghan, Esq., struck the key note of reform in his speech last fall to the Democrats of the city of Reading when he said that

"The salaries of office-holders should be reduced, and the number of officials limited to the absolute necessities of the State and country, for past experience shows most conclusively that increase of salaries and fees has but added to the number of office-seekers without improving the character or quality of public officials, and it should prompt the people, especially the land and labor interests, to take care that the chasm between the office-holding few and the tax-paying many shall be contracted by reduction rather than enlarged by any increase of official compensation."

Cognizant of the popular demand for honest and economical management of public affairs, the Republican State Convention of 1874, adopting in substance a resolution passed by their friends in this county, inserted the following plank in their platform:

"Fourth—Inasmuch as great abuses have grown up in this State under our present system of fees, as a compensation for county officers, we demand such legislation as will substitute adequate salaries for fees, and such as will allow no more than for a fair and just compensation for services rendered."

What has been done to fulfill this promise? Nothing—not an effort has been made to carry out this much needed reform.

Again in the Republican State Convention of 1875, the party managers directed the passage of the following resolution to appease the people:

"Eleventh—Honest men in office; men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it."

How has the promise been fulfilled? By appointing, immediately on the adjournment of the Convention, Bunn and Marks, two of the most disreputable politicians in Philadelphia, to the position of Guardians of the Poor of that city, in defiance of the earnest protests of respectable citizens of all parties.

Is this the kind of reform the people demand? Is this the kind they want? Are you to be hoodwinked by these paper promises, made only to be broken? No, the reforms you crave and so much need, must be of a more practical kind to bring any relief. They must be such as Gov. Allen, of Ohio, described in his inaugural address, when he said: "I do not mean that vague and mere verbal economy, which public men are so ready to profess with regard to public expenditures—I mean that earnest and inexorable economy which proclaims its existence by accomplished facts."

The tendency of extravagant salaries and reckless expenditures of the public money, to corrupt the politics of the State and demoralize the people, is more to be dreaded than the immediate pecuniary loss.

In an arristocratic government, the rulers, being far removed from their subjects, their depravity and corruption does not seriously effect the masses; but our officials are taken from, and return to, the people, making the danger of contamination necessarily much greater.

Bad laws, or laws badly administered, are indeed extremely injurious; but can produce no mischief, so long as the people are sound; should they, however become corrupted, then all hope is gone and our ruin is inevitable.

It behooves the people, therefore, to earnestly, courageously and manfully battle against the insidious foe of republics, and teach party aspirants for office that not party fidelity alone, but honesty, integrity and capability must be the qualifications to command political preferment. While Governor Allen is giving tangible evidence of economy to the people of Ohio, and Governor Tilden is stamping out the corrupt rings of New York, let not Pennsylvania lag behind in the good work.

The Lancaster Republican Convention having failed to present any candidates, whose election can afford the least assurance to the people, of any change of administrative policy in the direction of retrenchment and reform; a very serious responsibility devolves upon the Democracy of the State at their approaching convention in September next; for the defeat of the Republican nominees will inevitably depend upon the character of the men nominated at Erie.

When the people of the State of Ohio in 1873, and New York in 1874, felt that a change of rulers was necessary in their respective States, they sought for them, not among those holding official positions, but selected Allen and Tilden, straightforward, outspoken Democrats, neither office-holders nor office-seekers, always ready and free to denounce corruption and wrong doing, whether perpetrated by men of their own or of the opposite party. Men whose personal and political integrity were unquestioned, and whose lives afforded a reliable guarantee that they would prove faithful in the discharge of public duty.

If the Democrats of Pennsylvania are wise they will profit by these examples, and nominate for Governor and Treasurer men unconnected with and uncontrolled by rings and uninfluenced by corporate power, and whose reputations, private and public, for honesty, integrity and economy, are above suspicion.

By order of the Committeee.

JOS. HEMPHILL,
Chairman of Democratic Committee of Correspondence of Chester county.

At the late term of the U.S. Court at Williamsport, Amos Appleman, of Columbia county, was found guilty on four indictments, containing two counts each, for "attempting to defraud the United States of tax on spirits and failing to give bonds." The report of the trial adds: "Sentence was suspended until the Commissioner can be heard from." This means simply until the petty officials find out how much juice can be squeezed from that lemon. It was proved that Mr. Appleman had a small still and some spirits in his cellar, he alledging that the still was used only in preparing food for stock. If the Radicals keep in power much longer people will have to take out government licenses for making root beer and ginger pop, and if they do not cover the bottles with government stamps they will be "squeezed" sufficiently by arrests to support whole hordes of pimps in government petty employ. The land is now full of spies to find out where chances to punish men for slight errors may exist—and to "squeeze" them out of every cent they are able to pay, if technically guilty of the slightest offence. That is the way a large proportion of the Radical petty officials live.

The Reading *Eagle*, advocates settling the finance question in the way that of the tariff was disposed of in '72, by remanding it to the several Congressional districts. "By following this plan," says the *Eagle*, "we come right down to the people, and each Congressman, therefore, upon all questions of business character, is free to vote just as he likes, keeping strictly in view the wishes of his immediate constituents and being controlled only by such considerations as may, in his judgment, be best for the public interests. There is no doubt but that the country, in a business way, is a pretty sick patient, and yet every one of any experience in business knows that one of the best specifics to be applied in individual cases of a similar character is to go to work, increase our income, cut down the expenses, live plainly, doctor less and the result will be substantial prosperity."

The Catholic church and public schools are just now troubling some Radical newspaper editors. Those thin skinned fellows would like to resurrect "Sam" again.

Excerpts and News Items from Exchanges.

Five hundred and twenty seven children who have reached the minimum age (sixteen years) will be discharged from the Soldiers' Orphans Schools in this State during the present year.

It is stated that there have been eighty-two convictions for murder in the city of Boston and only two hangings in the same time. This fact may account for the ferocious character of the murders committed in that city, so small a percentage of risk.

If Vice President Wilson may be believed he would not take a first term any quicker than Grant would a third term of the Presidency. But were the offer of a nomination tendered to either Grant or Wilson a nightingale could not wink before the offer would be accepted.

Zack Chandler says, just as if the country wasn't scourged enough with potato bugs, grasshoppers, Buffalo gnats and conflagrations, that old Bristow is making a fool of himself by trying to get up a whiskey famine.

One of our exchanges says the new twenty-cent silver coin is ready for distribution. It is a significant fact that the words, "In God we trust," are omitted from the piece. It seems possible, from late developments, that our rulers have ceased to put their trust in God, "In rings we trust" would suit them better.

Here is another patriotic carpet bagger being persecuted—one who has been "driven from home." The Hon. C. P. Leslie, of South Carolina, a firm believer in Grant for the Presidency, "first last, and all the time," embezzled $410'-000 while Land Commissioner. For this innocent act, a sheriff started out to arrest the Hon. Mr. Leslie, who had to fly from home to preserve his liberty. Of course this is a Kuklux outrage.

Republican editors are in a peck of trouble, and ransacking the files of old newspapers for Southern outrage stories, changing names, dates and places. They expect to have for the next campaign quite a batch with which to scare the northern people. But then, from the present political lookout, we think the people will not scare worth a cent at this or any other clap-trap.

The decision making postmasters liable on their bonds for losses of government property while in their possession might be reasonably extended to cover personal property over which they have immediate charge by virtue of their official station.

Miss Alice M. Singer, daughter of the sewing machine inventor, is to be married to W. A. P. LaGrove, a former resident of Brooklyn. The bride's dower is to be $1,000,000, and she is to recieve $10,000 worth of diamonds. Her wedding dress cost $1,000, and each of the six bridesmaids recieve a dress worth $250 from Mr. Singer. Patent right aristocracy.

Cameron's candidate for State Treasurer begins to feel that the bird he thought he had in hand is still in the bush, and away up in the top of it, at that.

Gov. Tilden, of New York, has refused to approve nearly one hundred and fifty jobbery bills passed by the Legislature of that State. He is a Democrat. That settles it.

CANDIDATES.

We are authorised to announce the following candidates for the offices named, subject to Democratic rules:

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.
GEORGE SCOTT, Catawissa,
ISAAC S. MONROE, Catawissa.

PROTHONOTARY, &c.
B. FRANK ZARR, Bloomsburg.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.
W. H. JACOBY, Bloomsburg,
CYRUS ROBBINS, Fishingcreek,
MORDECAI MILLARD, Centre,
LEONARD KLINE, Greenwood,
WHITE N. HOSTLER, Fishingcreek.

TREASURER.
H. W. McREYNOLDS, Hemlock,
H. A. SWEPPENHISER, Centre.
ISAIAH BOWER, Berwick,
JOHN LEGGOTT, Greenwood.

COMMISSIONER.
HENRY GABLE, Locust,
SILAS W. McHENRY, Jackson,
JOHN HERNER, Locust,
JOHN ENT, Scott.

Rules of Nomination.

As Adopted by the Convention, Dec. 26th, 1870.

I. The Annual County Convention shall be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on the second Tuesday of August, at one o'clock, p. m., and the Delegate Elections shall be held on the Saturday before, at the place of holding the general elections in the several election districts, between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon.

II. The representation of districts in County Convention shall be in proportion to the Democratic vote of each as cast at the most recent election for Governor, but the whole number of delegates shall not exceed seventy nor be less than fifty-four, and no district shall be allowed less than two nor more than four delegates.

III. Until the next election for Governor delegates shall be allowed to districts upon a ratio of sixty voters for a delegate, allowance being made for the largest fractions of ratio.

IV. The Standing Committee shall, whenever necessary make an apportionment of delegates to the several districts under these rules and publish it, with the rules as amended, in the Democratic newspapers of the county, at least two weeks before each annual convention.

V. Voters at Delegate elections may give their votes to a smaller number of candidates than the whole number to be elected, in the manner provided in the fourth section of the Bloomsburg act of 4th of March, 1870.

VI. The delegate elections shall be by ballot and shall be held and conducted by a Judge and clerk, to be selected by the Democrats in attendance, and the said officers shall keep a list of voters and tally of votes counted, to be sent by them to the Convention with their certificate of the result of the election.

VII. All cases of disputed seats in Convention shall be disposed of openly by a vote after hearing the respective claimants and their evidence.

VIII. All delegates must reside in the districts they represent. In case of an absent delegate he may depute another. If he fail to do so his colleagues in attendance may substitute for him. In other cases the Convention may fill up the representation from the citizens of the district in attendance.

IX. The voting in Conventions shall be open, and any two members may require the yeas and nays on any question pending.

X. Special Conventions may be called when necessary, by the Standing Committee, the proceedings of which shall conform to these rules.

XI. All county nominations and all appointments of conferees and of delegates to State Conventions, shall be made in County Conventions.

XII. The Standing Committee shall consist of one member from each election district, who shall be elected by the people at the delegate elections, who shall choose their own Chairman; and any five of them shall be a quorum, when called together by the Chairman.

XIII. No member of the Legislature shall be chosen by this county as a Delegate to a State Convention during his term of office.

XIV. In Convention a majority of all the votes given shall be necessary to a nomination, and no person named shall be peremptorily struck from the list of candidates until after the fourth vote, when the lowest name shall be struck off and so on at each successive vote until a nomination shall be effected.

XV. Delegates instructed by the voters who select them shall obey their instructions in Convention, and votes given by them in violation of their instructions shall be disallowed by the Convention. All instructions shall be reported by the election officers.] This rule is repealed and supplied by rule XVII.

XVI. Conventions shall be called to order by the Chairman of the Standing Committee, or in his absence by some other member thereof, who shall ascertain and put to vote motions for the election of a President and two Secretaries for purposes of temporary organization.

XVII. No person shall be eligible to a nomination by a Convention who has opposed the Democratic ticket at the next preceding election; but this rule shall apply only to cases of opposition to tickets hereafter formed.

XVIII. It shall be a good cause of challenge against any person offering to vote at any delegate election that he has voted against Democratic candidates at Federal or State elections within two years, or has opposed the Democratic ticket at the last preceding election, or has taken or agreed to take money or other valuable thing, or any pecuniary advantage, as a consideration for his vote at such delegate election, or has corrupted or attempted to corrupt any voter of the district with reference to the same; but this rule shall apply only to cases of challenge arising subsequent to its adoption.

XIX. It is shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of a majority of a Convention that any candidate before it for nomination to any office shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or made any promise of money or valuable thing to take effect in future, as an inducement to any delegate to vote for him; or to any other person with the view of inducing or securing the votes of delegates; or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge and approbation of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately struck from the list of candidates; or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office and before the final adjournment, the nomination shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination; and in either case such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by a Convention, or to election as a delegate, for a period of two years.

XX. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or accept the promise of money or other valuable thing, or any pecuniary advantage to be paid, delivered or secured in future, either to himself or to any other person for him, from any candidate or other person for such candidate, as an inducement for his vote, or under any other pretext upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of a majority of the Convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled and shall not be received as a delegate to any future Convention for a period of two years, and during that time shall also be ineligible for any party nomination. Cases arising under this and the next preceding rule shall have precedence over all other business in Convention until determined.

XXI. None of these rules shall be altered or rescinded at a regular annual convention, unless by a vote of two thirds of all the delegates present.

XXII. Candidates for nomination may be voted for directly, at the delegate elections, and shall receive delegate or district votes in Convention in proportion to their popular vote in the several districts, upon the same principle on which delegates are electable under the 5th rule.

XXIII. No delegate to any Convention hereafter shall be entitled to a seat unless his credentials show that he is instructed for some candidate for the various offices to be filled, as set out in the call for the Convention.

Marriages.

At the Presbyterian Parsonage, in Berwick, on Tuesday, June 22d, 1875, by Rev. James Dickson, Mr. J. G. BOYLES, to Miss MYRIE SMITH, both of Berwick.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.25
Rye "	.90
Corn "	.80
Oats "	.65
Flour per barrel	7.00
Cloverseed	7.00
Timothyseed	1.50
Butter	.21
Eggs	.18
Tallow	.08
Potatoes	.50
Dried Apples	.10
Hams	.18
Sides & Shoulders	.12
Lard per pound	.18
Hay per ton	20.00
Beeswax	.25
Thathy Seed	4.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 4.00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 4.75 " "
No. 6 " "	$ 4.50 " "
Blacksmith's Lump on wharf	$ 5.00 " "
" " Bloomsburg "	$ 5.00 " "

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.—A Note dated on or about June 4, 1872, was given by me to Hiram Karns. I hereby caution every person not to purchase the same, as I have not received value for it and will not pay it unless compelled by law.

HARMAN CRAWFORD.

Elaingcreek, July 2, 1875-3t

PHILA. & READING R. R.

4TH OF JULY EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued at reduced fares (between all regular stations on Main Road and Branches, excepting between points on Germantown and Norristown Branch,) good from Saturday, July 3d, 1875 to Tuesday, July 6th, 1875,

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1875

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,.....	6.45 A. M.	7.56 A. M.
Mail Train	7.36 A. M	5. 2 P. M
Express Train	1.46 P. M.	11.54 A. M
" "	5.34 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M.	7.30 P. M.
Regular Express	5.58 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

TO OUR FRIENDS, GREETING:

By the first of July coming we shall have completed two years of the publication of the COLUMBIAN since it last came into our hands. More than three-fourths of its subscribers are indebted upwards of a year's subscription, and more than half of them have not paid anything. As our circulation is large this is a heavy tax upon the publisher and too heavy a load for him to carry much longer. During the summer and autumn, and especially the ensuing month, Mr. E. L. Myers will call upon those subscribers who are in arrears for the purpose of receiving payment of the amounts due, and we hope all will meet him kindly and be prepared to liquidate this indebtedness. It is far from a pleasure to us to send out a collector or dun people for dues in any form, but everything in our line of business must be paid for in cash and we cannot therefore afford to carry a large amount of indebtedness for year after year, and which is constantly increasing. We trust, therefore, that none will take offence at being called upon for what is due, but that all will take pleasure in aiding the paper to the extent of paying what they owe for it.

MR. MYERS is also authorized to take job work and advertising, to receive subscriptions, &c., and to take pay and receipt for the same. tf.

Hot, hotter, hottest.

Cherry pies are ripe.

August will have two new moons.

Dog days begin Sunday the 4th inst.

The "glorious Fourth" will not visit Bloomsburg this year.

A number of farmers in this vicinity have made their hay.

The present month will have five Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

The present indications are that the corn crop will be an abundant one.

A wagon loaded with dried buffalo meat was in market on Thursday morning.

The Susquehanna river at this point is considerably below low water mark.

About $900,000 worth of fire crackers will be consumed in Bloomsburg this Fourth.

Four seedy-looking tramps held fourth in the picnic grove at Rupert last Sunday.

The grain fields have assumed a golden tint and in a few days will need harvesting.

The Wyoming camp meeting commences August 17th and will continue ten days.

The old piers of the Catawissa bridge are being rapidly torn down to make way for the new ones.

The brick work on Messrs. C. A. Kleim and C. S. Furman's new building is going up rapidly.

The street lamp on the corner of Iron and Third streets is broken. How it came thus we know not.

Excursion tickets will be issued on the different railroads in this section of the State for a few days to come.

The banks and a majority of the stores and othes business places in Bloomsburg will be closed on Monday next.

Thatcher & Gearhart have closed out their gas-fitting establishment in Bloomsburg, and removed the goods to Danville.

Mr. B. Stolmer has assumed entire charge of Brown's Hotel, and proposes to run a first-class house at very moderate rates. See his card in another column.

We are obliged to F. W. Helmick, music publisher, Cincinnati, for two pretty pieces of sheet music, entitled "Darling Aroon" and "Pretty Little Jakey."

Showers to the north of us, showers to the south of us, showers to the east of us and showers to the west of us, but no real old-fashioned drenching showers in Bloomsburg.

A Bloomsburg damsel hastened the departure of a lingering gentleman caller the other night, by remarking as she looked out of the window: "I think we shall have a beautiful sunrise."

Mr. Geo. H. Brown connected himself with the Exchange Hotel on last Monday. We are safe in asserting that under the management of Messrs. Koons & Brown, the Exchange will be one of the best hotels in the State.

The firm of Brown, Blackburn & Curtin, of Lock Haven, has been awarded the contract for supplying the timber for the Catawissa bridge. They are prompt and reliable business men who will perform their contract to the letter.

The Rev. Mr. Hewitt has resigned the Rectorship of St. John's Episcopal Church, Catawissa, to take effect at once. He has also declined for the second time to consider a call to the Church of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton, N. Y.

On Friday last, Ashton, a son of Mr. Wm. Saunders, while at work in the planing mill had his right hand terribly mangled by coming in contact with a circular saw. Drs. Turner and Reber were immediately summoned who found it necessary to amputate two of his fingers.

Last Saturday evening, about sixty ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg went to Danville to witness Charlotte Thompson in the character of "Jane Eyre," at the Opera House. Had it not been for the liberal turn out from this place, Miss Thompson would have had a slim house.

On last Monday, Isaiah Andrews, an employee at the Columbia Iron Works, met with a painful accident by having his hand terribly mangled with a circular saw, two leaders being severed. Dr. Rutter was immediately called upon who dressed the wound and Mr. Andrews is getting along finely.

Rev. Dr. McCron D. D., of Hagerstown, Maryland, will preach in the Lutheran church, at Bloomsburg, on Sunday, July 4th, morning and evening. Dr. McCron is a clergyman of very high reputation and people will seldom have an opportunity of hearing a gentleman of so much distinction.

To-morrow, Saturday, Catawissa will celebrate under the auspices of the order of Sons of America. The secret orders of that place will all turn out, and the Milton and Kerntown brass bands are expected to participate. A lively time is anticipated. A cordial invite is extended to the public to be present and help celebrate.

The Rev. Charles E. Fessenden, late of Delaware, has received and accepted a unanimous call to the Rectorship of St. John's Episcopal Church, Catawissa, and will enter upon his duties on Sunday next. The usual session of the Sunday School will be held in the morning at 10 o'clock. Evening service with a sermon, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Williamsport *Gazette & Bulletin* says: "There are a less number of low liquor saloons open in this city now under the license law than there used to be at times under the local option act."

Dr. J. F. Chapin has removed from Benton to Schooleraft, Michigan, where he has taken up his residence and hung out his shingle. He enjoyed a good practice at Benton, was a gentleman of exemplary character, and his departure is regretted by the people of that region. He carries with him to his new home the best wishes of many friends in Columbia county.

If anybody doubts the efficacy of advertising as a remedy for hard times, let him take note of Barnum's wonderful success, consequent on the almost prodigality of his payments to newspapers for columns of space. To run Barnum's show it costs $8,000 a day or $56,000 a week. His expenses for advertising, show bills, etc., will exceed $500,000 for the year. Last year he paid for show bills alone the startling sum of $265,000. This year it will reach $300,000. Barnum is now paying newspapers at the rate of $1,500 per day. The expenses are large, and yet the income warrants the expenditure. Nothing pays like the printers ink, when properly mixed with brains.

Drs. Turner and Reber performed a novel operation on the throat of a boy from Scott township about a week ago, who had a chunk of meat lodged near his stomach, completely blocking it up. On examination, it was found that a previous disease had caused a constriction above the obstacle so that it could not be withdrawn. The boy was placed under the influence of chloroform and an instrument passed into the stomach through the meat, and withdrawn, bringing our portions of it until reduced in size sufficient to pass into the stomach, when the boy recovered. That boy is probably taught that grinders were furnished him by nature the proper use of which is to masticate food before he swallows it.

On last Tuesday morning Chief of Police Woodward arrested Otis Long, Wm. Crossley and Chas. Taylor for violating the bathing law, and gave them a hearing before Esquire Brower. The facts of the case are that these young men were bathing in Fishing Creek just below town in broad day light. They had gone to the opposite side of the creek, which placed them in Hemlock township and outside of the Town limits, thinking, as do a great many others, that by so doing they would evade the law, as it only applies to the Town limits, while it is a State law and one of the most rigid character. But "ignorance of the law excuses no one" as they will find out at the next term of court, for they were bound over in the sum of $200 each to appear for trial in September.

How to advertise, is the great conundrum with most people. They know they ought to advertise—are willing to expend a generous sum therefor—but they don't know how and won't risk the ordinary everyday methods of reaching the public eye and ear. For such we quote from an exchange about the best "advice to advertisers" we have met with, which is as follows:

Every advertisement fulfills its purpose to some extent, but the artistically drawn one tells most powerfully in favor of the skillful purveyor. The words should be few and well chosen, the style epigrammatic, terse, pointed; and the rest usually left to the skilled compositor who puts into type. As a rule we would avoid cuts; for the reason that if finely engraved it does not work well with news ink and paper, fills up and becomes a blotch; and if coarse it does not strike the eye pleasantly, and the printers abhor such. Advertisements in a newspaper may be made very attractive by means of typography, but should not be disfigured by staring wood cuts, which attract the eye but once, and then lose their power and all the beauty they ever possessed. Advertisers will always do well to consult their wives and lady friends what is the best style for getting up a telling advertisement.

The pastor of the Episcopal Church in this place, Rev. Mr. Hewitt, on Sunday morning, the 20th ult., read to his congregation, a summary of his fifth annual report, which was rendered to the Convention of the Episcopal Church of Central Pennsylvania, held in Reading the 8th inst. The summary is as follows:

Families, 99; Baptisms, 19; Confirmed, 18; Communicants, 173; Marriages, 9; Burials, 12; Public Services, 191; Money receipts from all sources, $5,741.21.

For the four years and six months of his pastorate, the whole number of baptisms is given at 88; Confirmed, 50; added to the Communion list, 66; lost by death and removal 35; present number, 173; marriages, 23; Burials, 40; public services in Church about 723. The money receipts from all sources have been, for 1871, $3,052.18; 1872, $4,518.99; 1873, 5,602.78; 1874, $4,741.21. No account for six months of 1875. Total for four years, $18,595.07. During that period it is estimated that upwards of $8,000 has been paid on the building debt of the new Church.

We are informed that Mr. Hewitt has served as Superintendent of the Sunday School for more than three years.

For three years he has also acted as Rector of St. John's Church, Catawissa, where two years ago an eligible property was purchased and fitted up for Church purposes. For more than a year previous to the purchase of this property, he held services in the public hall of the Masonic building, every alternate Sunday; now service is held every Lord's day in the afternoon. Four years ago the number of communicants was 3; since added, 17; lost by death and removal, 3; present number, 17.

It will be seen that Mr. Hewitt holds services and preaches three times every Sunday, besides superintending the Sabbath School.

DICKINSON SEMINARY, WILLIAMSPORT.

The commencement ceremonies took place at Dickinson Seminary last week, closing on the morning of the 24th ult. The valedictory address, which is highly spoken of, was delivered by Wilber F. Reader, of Catawissa. The following are the concluding sentences of the address:

"There are times when the glory of one hour is deemed more than a recompense for a lifetime of toil and obscurity. They are times, the influence of which, will not pass away as a shadow.

The taste of nobler joys, and the faint glimpse of future dignity, have made man superior to circumstances, and helped him to surmount the seeming insurpassable difficulties in life's varying conflict.

Whether we tread heedlessly on the pebble in our pathway, or study it with interest; whether we visit the lofty peak, travel the valley; whether we behold with admiration the gentle flowing stream, or gaze in awe and wonder at the cataract, we are enabled to see evidences of a divine Creator, and to trace Him throughout the universe.

Now classmates, we have attained that for which we have long waited. We now are reaping the reward of past toil and labor. Let not the influence of this pass away with it, but let it burn fresh in your memories. Often in the dream of life you will refer to it, and be urged on by its inspiration.

Our Honored President: You have watched our successes and failures, and have urged us on by kindness and encouragement. Now our relations are about to change. The instructions you have imparted will not be forgotten. We can only hope that success may crown your efforts in the future as it has in the past.

And now classmates, we must part. Together we have toiled in the weary yet delightful paths of science. No more as students shall we engage in friendly strife, but with kindest regards for all, each will contend with other minds. Now with feelings of brotherly regard, and undying friendship, let me say to you, dear classmates, farewell!

The dwelling house of Mrs. Jane Hampton, in Roaring Creek, was destroyed by fire, with all its contents, on the 23d of June. Mrs. Hampton's husband was killed some two years ago, since which time she had built this house, the fruits of her own toil, and on the day of the fire she remarked to her children that the property was now about paid for and she was out of debt. The loss is about $1,500, with no insurance. The lady deserves the sympathy and aid of the community.

THE POTATO BUGS.—Now that the Potato bugs have commenced their operations in real earnest, any word with reference to their destruction becomes of interest to cultivators. The following is from the Every Evening, of Wilmington, Delaware, and was furnished by a gentleman who has had large experiences with the pest in the West. With reference to the treatment of the bugs he says:

First don't poison them with Paris green or arsenic, or any thing of the kind. Don't be be persuaded to use it by papers or people who tell you that it takes too small a quantity to do any damage. It will kill the bugs, but they will return and must be poisoned again. Meantime you will poison your land, your crop, your hands, eyes, face, lungs and whole system. Green is one of the worst poisons. Don't use it. Don't try to destroy the bugs by crushing them. The eggs have wonderful vitality. They will live after the old bug has been crushed to powder, and rear their filthy generations. Don't bury the vermin. They like it. They thrive on it. Don't let your children handle them. You are used to dirty things, and your hardened old hands can do it with impunity. But don't stick your fingers into your eyes, or scratch your face or arms while handling them. Your face and eyes, and your children's soft hands will break out in sores if you do. The best and surest way to destroy them is to have a bucket or pan with water enough to drown the bugs. Put in a little kerosene oil, which is a "dead shot" and put every old bug into it. Look on the under side of every potato leaf—if you find the old bugs about—and you will find the eggs in a little cluster. Break off such leaves and, if you can, take them home and burn them; or rub them off with your thumb but wash your thumb before long. If the eggs are hatched, hold your bucket containing water and oil, under the vine and strike it (the vines) a quick blow from the opposite side with a shingle which will knock the larvæ into the vessel. Burn the bugs after this, if you can, or scald them with hot water, but have it very hot, to kill the egg contained in the bug. Don't inhale the steam while burning or scalding them. For a while you will seem to make no headway against the bugs. They will come as fast as you kill them. But you will soon conquer and save your crop. I believe five or six careful cleanings will rid the field of them. Only be thorough with the old bugs and eggs.

The advice looks reasonable. Kill the bugs now and destroy their eggs upon the leaves of the plants which may be found here and there among the vines. Go over the ground every day, and if there is a possibility of saving the crop, you will have taken the best means of accomplishing it. Do not neglect the advice given in the above extract.

LOST.—A male Canary, (beautiful singer,) head a few shades brighter yellow than body, with darkish gray stripe on back between wings, escaped from his cage at the residence of the subscriber on Catharine street, between Sixth and Seventh, on Friday morning the 25th of June, 1875. To any one finding the bird (alive) and returning same, or give any information that will aid in capturing him, a liberal reward will be paid. G. E. MYERS.

J. H. Maize has just received a large stock of Glass Fruit Jars, porcelain-lined tops, superior to all other jars, which he is selling very cheap.

Arrow, Anchor, Arlington and Troy Fine Shirt at McKinney's.

Hernanis and Grenadines at Clark & Wolf's.

Russel has just received a fresh supply of Apples, Bananas, Oranges, Lemons, Pine Apples, &c. Examine his stock.

Marr is ahead again, he has the Mason Fruit Jar.

Colored Yak Laces for trimming at Clark & Wolf's.

PARIS GREEN!—The only remedy for the Potato Bug pest. Sold wholesale and retail by Moyer Brothers.

Now that the fruit-canning season is at hand every body wanting Jars, Cans, Jelly Tumblers and all kinds of Crockery Ware, Sugars, Spices, Extracts, &c., should call at J. H. Maize's before purchasing elsewhere.

A large lot of cheap Gaiters at Marr's.

Examine the Silver Steel Scythes at J. Schuyler & Son's before purchasing elsewhere.

A full stock of Shoes just received at Clark & Wolf's.

Children's pink foxed shoes at E. M. Knorr's.

A large lot of Jelly Tumblers just received at Maize's—very cheap.

I. W. Hartman's store will be closed on the fifth of July.

Custom work a specialty at McKinney's.

A complete stock of White Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods to be sold at extremely low prices at Clark & Wolf's.

Congress Gaiters at Marr's.

Tobacco and Confectionaries, wholesale and retail by M. M. Russel.

Gents Lasting Opera Boots at E. M. Knorr's.

Good Sugars at Maize's for from 8 cents to 12 cents per pound.

New style of Cloaking at Clark & Wolf's.

Look at I. W. Hartman's Grenadines and Hernaunies before purchasing elsewhere.

Marr sells a splendid Corset for 50 cts.

FARMERS ATTENTION.—RUSSEL takes Butter, Eggs, Lard and Produce in exchange for goods.

Ladies, you will find the largest stock of Ribbons, Ties, Sashes and Sash Ribbons in Bloomsburg at Clark & Wolf's and at extremely low prices.

Fresh Groceries of all kinds at Maize's.

A full line of all kinds of Hosiery at Clark & Wolf's.

Protection toe Shoes never wear out. For sale at McKinney's.

Oat Meal for sale at Russel's. Call and try it.

Ladies' Lasting Gaiters for $1.75 at E. M. Knorr's.

A fine stock of Fly-nets, Fly-sheets, Summer Blankets and Dusters just received at the Horse Milliner Store of Chas. M. Girton.

Cash buys cheap at C. C. Marr's.

Try those two-button Kid Gloves at Clark & Wolf's. Only 90 cents per pair.

Norwich celebrated Fine Shoe at McKinney's.

Granulated Sugar for sale at RUSSEL'S.

Reduction in the price of Dress Goods at Clark & Wolf's

Maize receives fresh vegetables of all kinds every day.

A new Cabinet Empire Sewing Machine, a beautiful article of furniture, for sale very cheap if called for soon at Cadman's.

10 dozen new Silk Ties just received at Clark & Wolf's from 15 cents to $1.50

Just received, a fresh invoice of latest styles Children's Summer Suits at D. Yocum's. Also Men's and Boys' Clothing, all of which he is selling cheap.

If you want a first class Farm Wagon,
If you want a Platform Pleasure Wagon,
If you want an Elliptic Spring Wagon,
If you want a Pleasure Wagon,
If you want your Wagon put in good trim,
If you want repairs done good with short notice, Go to J. R. FAUS.

A lot of Remnants to close cheap at Clark & Wolf's.

Gents' Favorite Buckle Shoe at E. M. Knorr's.

Go to The Singer Sewing Machine office in Opera House for best Oil, Needles, Trackers, Hemmers, &c.

Go to RUSSELL'S for your Groceries. He sells for cash and will not be undersold.

Men's Congress Shoes at E. M. Knorr's for $2.50.

Pewter Sand for sale at RUSSEL'S.

Cheese! Cheese! Cheese! Fine assortment of Cheese at Russel's.

When you go to Philadelphia stop at the Allegheny House, No. 812 and 814 Market street; having been recently renovated. Price only $2 per day. A. BECK,
March 19,'75-1y Proprietor.

Children's Pearl and Buff Shoes at E. M. Knorr's.

Buy the Bazar Patterns at Clark & Wolf's.

Merchants going to the city will do well to call on W. H. HUNTER, who is engaged with the old and reliable firm of YEAGER & BERKENSTOCK, for Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, &c., 257 North Third street, Philadelphia. March 19,'75-3m

Go to E. M. Knorr's for Spring and Summer Shoes.

COAL. COAL

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of
Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.

Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.
COAL. [7—tf—25] COAL

If you want a good Ham,
If you want cheap and good Tea,
If you want Coffee—Java or Rio,
If you want good Canned Fruit,
If you want the best Mackerel,
If you want Sugar for the least money,
If you want the best Syrups in town,
If you want good Cigars,
If you want good Tobacco.
If you want anything in the Grocery and Provision line, go to RUSSELL'S, Main street. tf-25

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

SUN rises 4 o'clock 36 minutes—sets 7 o'clock 24 minutes.

MOON rises 3:20 o'clock a. m.

GOLD is now quoted at a premium of about 118—in other words green backs are about 16 per cent. below par.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and linen paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and Trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

PAPER BAGS just received and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Life has few charms for the Dyspeptic, which is not to be wondered at when we take into account the amount of bodily and mental suffering that this distressing malady generates. The Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of Iron) has cured thousands who were suffering from this disease.

If your hair is coming out or turning gray, do not murmur over a misfortune you can so easily avert. Ayer's Hair Vigor will remove the cause of your grief by restoring your hair to its natural color, and therewith your good looks and good nature.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure a Cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause—subduing the irritation and healing the effected parts. For all cases of Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Suppression or Loss of Voice, Bronchitis, Severe Chronic or Lingering Coughs, it will be found to surpass any medicine that has ever before been offered to the public. It is sold by all dealers in medicines.

THE BEST PRINTING OFFICE.

The present is a good opportunity to remind the friends of the paper, and the public generally, that the COLUMBIAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE has no superior in this section, and, in some respects, is without an equal. During the last year we have completely renewed our types and made large additions, and it is no idle boast to say that we have now the Best Presses, the Best Assortment of Type, the Best Stock of Paper, Cards, &c., and the Best Workmen in the country. Our workmen are specially adapted for their places, and we make it a point to always give our customers a neat, correct and satisfactory job.—We do not claim to do work for less than others, but will warrant it to be as cheap as can be done anywhere and yield a decent profit. All who are in need of Job Printing of any kind—Plain or in Colors—will find it to their interest to give the COLUMBIAN Office a trial. We have on hand every variety of Cards, Paper, Ink, Envelopes, Tags, &c., that is likely to be called for, and can furnish any quantity or style of work on short notice. Binding to order. tf.

THE PUBLIC CONFIDENCE WELL PLACED.

Although the world has been seeking specifics for disease for many centuries, few indeed have been found. Prominent among these few is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which years ago received the endorsement of the medical profession, and was hailed by press and public as the great removant and preventive of the age. And with good reason, since to the weakened stomach it gives strength, to the torpid liver activity, to the disordered bowels regularity, and to the shaken nervous system firmness and tone. Under its benignant influence healthful vigor returns to the debilitated and wasted frame, the flaccid muscles become compact, the wan aspect of ill health is replaced by a look of cheerfulness, the mind ceases to despond, and flesh is developed upon the attenuated form. There is no exaggeration in this statement. It is as true as that the system is subject to disease. Were proofs required to substantiate the reality of the comprehensive effects of the Bitters, there is probably not in existence a medicine in favor of which such a mass of concurrent testimony, from the most respectable sources, could be adduced. But the efficacy of the nation's alterative and invigorant has been a matter of universal knowledge too long to need any such corroboration. The fact that it has the largest sales in those portions of the North and South America Continents, Mexico, and the West Indies, in which atmospheric influences prejudicial to health exists, proves what confidence is felt in its remedial and protective virtues. In localities where fevers of an intermittent type prevail, especially, it has come to be regarded as an indispensable necessity.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC.—In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequently perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give a fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not excreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all druggists.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

The great success and delight of the people. In fact, nothing of the kind has ever been offered to the American people which has so quickly found its way into their good favor and hearty approval as E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It does all it proposes, and thus gives universal satisfaction. It is guaranteed to cure the worst cases of dyspepsia or indigestion, kidney or liver disease, weakness, nervousness, constipation, acidity of the stomach, &c. Get the genuine. Only sold in $1 bottles. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Ask for Kunkle's, and take no other. Sold by all druggists.

DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind and rising food, dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only in $1 bottles. 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkle's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other.

259 TAPE WORM. 259

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee unless the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. F. Kunkle, No. 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice free. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed, never fails. For removing all kinds but Tape Worm, the medicine can be had of your druggist. Ask for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1. For Tape Worm, the patient must come on and have it removed.

TOWN TAXES.

TO THE TAX PAYERS OF THE TOWN OF BLOOMSBURG.

NOTICE is hereby given that the unndersigned, Treasurer for the Town of Bloomsburg, will be prepared to receive TOWN TAXES, for the present year, on and during thirty days from and after Monday, the 14th day of June, 1875, at the office of Koons and F. Brown in the Exchange Hotel, and all persons are hereby reqired to pay the same.

Any tax unpaid at the expiration of thirty days from the said fourteenth day of June will have to be paid to the Collector of Taxes, with five per centum on the amount added thereto.

June 11-4w W. H. KOONS, Town Treasurer.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY WRITS of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1875,

at one o'clock p. m., the following real estate to wit:

All that certain house and lot of ground situate in the town of Catawissa, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the west by Front street, on the south by land of late Samuel Eck, on the east by land of Catawissa R. R. Co., and on the north by lands of George Stricker, containing in front on said Front street thirty-five feet, and extending in depth one hundred and sixty feet, whereon are erected one two-story frame house, one summer kitchen and one frame stable.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James S. McNinch.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, MICHAEL GROVER,
Bloomsburg, June 11, 1875. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1875,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, to wit:

All that certain messuage or tract of land situate in Catawissa Township, Columbia co., Pa., bounded as follows: on the south by lands of Geo. Zarr, on the east by lands of Wm. McKelvy, Solomon Helwig and Joseph Grissel, on the north by lands of Joseph Brobst, Wm. Hartman and lands of Wm. Coffman, dec'd, and on the west by lands of Samuel Kostenbader, containing one hundred and fourteen acres and fifty-one perches, whereon are erected one stone grist mill 40 x 50 feet, one frame saw mill adjoining, one two-story frame mansion house, four frame tenant houses, one wagon shop, three frame tenant houses, double, one frame bank barn, one wagon shed and four frame stables. About 75 acres of this tract is cleared.

ALSO:

All that certain tract of land situate partly in Catawissa township and partly in Main township, Columbia county, adjoining lands of J. S. Brobst on the south, Ruth Ann Thomas on the east, Catawissa R. R. on the north, and Mrs. Wm. Martin on the west, containing 84 acres, more or less, together with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James S. McNinch.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, MICHAEL GROVER,
Bloomsburg, June 11, 1875. Sheriff.

HENDERSHOTT'S

DRUG STORE,

OPPOSITE THE CENTRAL HOTEL.

Has a complete stock of pure and reliable

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, DYES, ACIDS, SOAPS, SODA, SODA ASH, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY, VARNISHES AND ALL PAINTERS SUPPLIES, SPONGES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, &C.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Drugs, Medicines, Dyes, &c.

—:o:—

CENTRAL STORE.

Have a carefully selected stock of choice

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, SPICES, SOAP, PICKLES, SAUCES, FISH, HAMS, CANNED FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND OTHER FINE GROCERIES.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Fruits, Nuts and Confectionaries,

all at the lowest possible prices.

☞Country Produce taken in exchange.☜

Bloomsburg, March 19, 1875-y

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP vitalizes and enriches the blood, takes up the system, expels all impurities, cures dyspepsia, debility, dropsy, chills and fevers, carries off nervous affections, boils tumors, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, female complaints, &c.

Thousands have been changed by the use of the remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial. CAUTION.—Be sure you get the PERUVIAN SYRUP and Peruvian Bark. Sold by dealers generally. A 32-page pamphlet, containing a treatise on Iron as a medicinal agent and other valuable papers, with testimonials from distinguished physicians, clergymen and others, will be sent free to any address. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, proprietors, 88 Harrison Avenue, Boston.

THE TIMES.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Independent in Everything! Neutral in Nothing,

Opposed to all Corrupt Rings in Municipal, State and National Affairs.

THE DAILY TIMES will be issued on Saturday, the 19th of March next, and every morning thereafter, Sundays excepted, under the editorial direction of A. K. McClure, printed concisely on clear, new type, on a large folio sheet, containing all the news of the day, including the ASSOCIATE PRESS TELEGRAMS, special Telegrams and Correspondence from all points of interest, and fearless editorial discussions of current topics. Price, TWO CENTS.

Mail subscriptions, prepaid, six dollars per annum, or fifty cents per month, in advance.

Advertisements, fifteen, twenty and thirty cents per line, according to position.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Will be issued on Saturday, March 20th, weekly thereafter, containing all important news of the week, and complete Market and Financial Reports.

Mailed, for one year, postage free, at the following rates:

One Copy	$1.60
Ten Copies	9.00
Twenty Copies	16. 0

ADVERTISEMENTS twenty-five cents per line.

Remittances should be made by Drafts or Post Office Orders.

Address

THE TIMES,
No. 14 South Seventh Street,
11 PHILADELPHIA.

A FORTUNE IN IT. Every family buys it. Sold by Agents. Address, G. S. WALKER, Erie, Pa.

BOOK AGENTS wanted to sell "The People's Common Sense Medical adviser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D. The most ready selling book out. Exclusive territory and liberal terms. Address the Author at Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.
Men or women. $94 a week. Goods furnished. Business pleasant and honorable with us. Stock, a 14-page circular and Valuable Samples free. $77 Send your address on a postal card. Don't delay but write at once to
E. M. REED, Exeter, NEW YORK.

WHEREVER IT HAS BEEN TRIED

JURUBEBA

has established itself as a perfect regulator and sure remedy for disorders of the system arising from impaired action of the liver and bowels.

IT IS NOT A PHYSIC, but, by stimulating the secretive organs, gently and gradually removes all impurities, and regulates the entire system.

IT IS NOT A WORTHLESS BITTERS, but is a

VEGETABLE TONIC

which assists digestion, and thus stimulates the appetite for food necessary to invigorate the weakness of digestive organs, and gives strength to all the vital forces.

IT CARRIES ITS OWN RECOMMENDATION, as the large and rapidly increasing sales testify. Price One Dollar a bottle. Ask your druggist for it. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Agents. 4w.

CIRCULAR FOUND.—On Sunday the 23d inst. of May was found near the residence of the subscriber in Mifflin township a black waterproof Circular. The owner can have the same by calling at the house of the subscriber, near Mifflinville, proving property and paying expenses of advertising.
J. H. SCHWEPPENHEISER.
June 18,'75-2t

THE POPULAR CASH STORE OF

W. P. JONES & CO.,

AND THEIR BARGAINS.

HERNANIES—We have a very choice stock of these very desirable goods, plain and striped at 18, 20, 40, 65 to 75 cents per yard. The above goods are fully 25 per cent. lower than last year's prices.

W. P. JONES & CO,
Catawissa, Pa.

WHITE GOODS—Everything desirable in Piques from 18 to 50 cents per yard. Victoria Lawns 12½, 25 to 40 cents per yard, Lace Stripes 25, 40, and 50 cents per yard, plain and checked Nainsooks, French Tucking, &c.

W. P. JONES & CO,
Catawissa, Pa.

TURKISH TOWELING, French Goods and White Matalasse Cloth for ladies' and children's Coaks, Sacques, &c. Goods not to be had elsewhere. White French Merino.

W. P. JONES & CO,
Catawissa, Pa

WHITE QUILTS, Extra Large Honeycomb 1.25 with fringe, still better ones $1.50, 1.75, 2.25 and 2.75, very finest 1¼ fringe on three sides 3.25. These prices all worthy of your attention.

W. P. JONES & CO,
Catawissa, Pa.

GOODS FOR MOURNING—We pay great attention to this branch of our business. You will always find our stock full and complete in Dress Goods, Black French Merinos, Bla k Cashmeres, Alpacas, &c. Black Crape Veils from $2.00 to 4.50, Black Silk Veils from $1.75 upwards, Black Kid and silk Gloves, Mourning Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs, Black Jewellery, &c., Black Thibbet Shawls, singles at $3.25, 3.75, 4.50 to 6.50. Double Thibbet Shawls $7.00, 10.00 to 15.00. Our prices on these goods are the very lowest and the quality the highest.

W. P. JONES & CO,
Catawissa, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTIONS—We have made great reductions in Shawls and Dress Goods to close them out. Nice goods at 20 and 25 cents per yard.

W. P. JONES & CO,
Catawissa, Pa.

CORSETS—12 different styles and prices. Corsets at 50, 75 cents, $1.00, 1.25, 1.50 to 2.25. Madame Foy's, 1.25. The celebrated doubled steeled Corsets, extra large sizes up to 33 inches. One 50 cent Corset a marvel of cheapness.

W. P. JONES & CO,
Catawissa, Pa.

RIBBONS, NECKTIES AND RUCHES, a large assortment Neckties, every color, at 15, 25, 37½ and 50 cents to $1.00 each. Ruches, 4, 5, 10 to 25 cents, 500 Ice collars all Linen, 5 cents.

W. P. JONES & CO,
Catawissa, Pa.

WATCH THE PENNIES—Clark's 6 Cents' best Spool Cotton 6 cents, Skirt Braid 8 cents, Spool Silk 5, 8 and 12 cents, best Needles 8 cents per paper.

W. P. JONES & CO,
Catawissa, Pa.

REMEMBER, that we keep a full line of the best brands of Muslins, Prints, Tickings, and sell them at bottom prices.

W. P. JONES & CO,
Catawissa, Pa.

SPACE WILL NOT PERMIT us to continue but we want every one to bear these facts in remembrance. 1st. That we sell the best quality of everything. 2d. That we pay the cash for our goods and make all discounts. 3d. We sell only for cash and guarantee the lowest prices. Call and see for yourself the great advantages to be obtained at

THE POPULAR CASH STORE OF
W. P. JONES & CO.
Corner Main and Third Streets,
CATAWISSA, PA.

A GREAT STRIDE!

—:o:—

Up and Over Old Methods found to be faulty, or objectionable, discarded!

—:o:—

A NEW AND VASTLY ADVANTAGEOUS PLAN HEREBY ADOPTED BY

G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD

At their Works in Bloomsburg,

Formerly Bloomsburg Iron and Manufacturing company), where will be kept constantly on hand a large

Miscellaneous.

FARMER JOHN'S RETURN.

Home from his journey Farmer John
Arrives! His steed is weary! safe and sound!
His black coat off, and frieze clothes on,
"Now I'm myself!" says Farmer John:
And he thinks, "I'll look around."
Up leaps the dog; "Get down you pup!
Are you so glad you would eat me up?"
The old cow lows at the gate to meet him
"Well, well, old Bay!
Ha, ha, old Gray!
Do you get good food when I am away?"

"You have not a rib!" says Farmer John;
"The cattle are looking round and stout:
The colt is going to be a roan,
And a beauty, too; how he has grown!
We'll wean the calf next week."
Says Farmer John, "When I've been off,
To call you again about the trough,
And watch you, and pet you, while you drink
Is a greater comfort than you can think!"
And he pats old Bay,
And he slaps old Gray:
"Ah, this is the comfort of going away!"

"For after all," says Farmer John,
"The best of a journey is getting home.
I've seen great sights; but would I give
This spot, and the peaceful life I live,
For all their Parisian Rome?
The little for the city's stifled air,
And big hotels all bustle and glare,
Land all houses, and roads all stones,
That deafen your ears and batter your bones?
Would you, old Bay?
Would you, old Gray?
That's what one gets by going away!"

"There Money is king," says Farmer John,
"And Fashion is queen; and its mighty sway
To see how some times, while the main,
Baking and scraping all he can,
The wife spends every year
Enough you would think for a score of wives,
To keep them in luxury all their lives!
The town is a perfect Babylon
To a quiet chap," says Farmer John.
"You see, old Bay,
You see, old Gray,
I'm wiser than when I went away."

"I've found out this," says Farmer John,
"That happiness is not bought and sold,
And clutched in a life of waste and hurry,
In the nights of pleasure and days of worry:
And wealth isn't all it's cried,
Mortgage and stocks and ten per cent.,
But in simple ways and sweet content.
Few wants, pure hopes, and noble ends,
Some land to till, and a few good friends,
Like you, old Bay,
And you, old Gray,
That's what I learned by going away."

And a happy man is Farmer John,
O, a rich and happy man is he;
He sees the peas and pumpkins growing,
The corn in tassels, the buckwheat blowing,
And fruit on vine and tree:
The large, kind oxen look their thanks
As he rubs their foreheads and strokes their flanks;
The doves light round him, and strut and coo,
Says Farmer John, "I'll take you too,
And you, old Bay,
And you, old Gray,
Next time I travel so far away!"

Experience is the pocket compass few think of consulting till they have lost their way.

You may depend upon it that he is a good man whose intimate friends are all good.

A man may learn to ride several hobbies at a time, but it will prove more astonishing than useful.

In an age of mediocrities, a man a trifle higher than his fellows, is often mistaken for a great man.

Never reflect on a past action which was done with a good motive, and with the best judgment at the time.

No man improves in any company for which he has not respect enough to be under some degree of restraint.

It is only by labor that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labor can be made happy.

The good wear their years as a crown of glory upon their heads; the bad, as a heavy burden upon their backs.

The bottom has not dropped out of everything. We are sure of it, for we recently sat down on a wood bottomed chair on which a tack was standing on its head. We immediately arose with renewed confidence in our agility.

A pious minister in South Carolina, but a great believer in certain weather signs, was asked to petition the Throne of Grace for refreshing showers. He replied: "My friends, I will do so, but it is not going to rain till the moon changes!"

Two men got into a wordy controversy which waxed quite hot, and finally one challenged the other to a square fight, but the other refused. "Not that I am a coward," he said, "or that I am afraid of you; but I was always unlucky in a fight."

A man was indignantly exclaiming that his khife had been stolen, when at last one of his neighbors, whose garden had been robbed a short time previous, said to him, "I found your knife among my cabbages; how came it there?" The man was struck dumb.

Truth is always consistent with itself; and needs nothing to help it out: it is always near at hand, and sits upon our lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware; whereas a lie is troublesome, sets a man's invention on the rack; and one trick needs a great many more to make it good.

It was twelve o'clock at night when Mr. Berger, of Macon, Ga., discovered a colored preacher in his stable untying a horse, and the preacher only observed—"Jess what I said all de time, Mistah Berger, your horse is bay sure enuff, and dat 'spute between me an' brudder Jackson is settled."

Men of Promise.

In one of his lectures on educational and intellectual progress, Mr. James T. Fields, with much boldness makes the assertion that no men of extraordinary promise have graduated from our colleges for the past twenty years. The truth of the assertion may well be questioned. It depends largely upon the standard of measurement that is used. The height of mountains is reckoned from the level of the sea, and not from that of the plains from which they rise. Men are coated ged great in proportion as they tower above their surroundings. The seeming scarcity of great men is owing very largely to the elevation of the general level of the masses. Of course, there have been men in all ages who have been absolutely, as well as relatively, great, but they can almost be counted upon one's fingers. Nor is there so great an advantage in having men of extraordinary talents in a generation, than their absence—if they are absent—is to be greatly regretted. The elevation of the masses is far more desirable than the elevation of a few individuals far above the average level. This work of raising the general grade is making a grade as heretofore unequaled, and to it should be turned all the energies of the people, so far as educational effort can accomplish it. The great men will come when needed—they are the fruit of emergencies; but the creation of the State whose citizens should be purer, wiser, more virtuous than their ancestors, is a work worthy of the best labors of the best brains and hearts in the land.

The Scilly Islands.

The Scilly islands, upon which the Schiller grated and was lost, are many in number and but little known. They are about twenty-five or thirty miles west of Land's End—the extreme point of Cornwall, England. The largest among them is St Mary's with a population of about 2,000, whither many of the survivors were taken; next in importance come Tresco, St. Martin's, St. Agnes, (from which the first life boat seems to have been sent,) Bryer, and Little Samson, the last, however, inhabited by less than a score of people. It is said that these dots upon the ocean were the celebrated Cassiterides or Tin Islands where the Phenician mariners traded centuries before Christ. This, however, can scarcely be the case, as they are composed almost entirely of granite, and the Phenicians, who never penetrated far into England, probably enough imagined that Cornwall itself was simply another and larger island, and therefore included the Peninsula County and the Scillies all in one gromp. Be this as it may, the change from the beautiful Devonshire, with its balmy climate and its wealth of flowers, to rugged Cornwall is very striking. Since England was a nation, the Cornish miners, and their relatives, the fishers of those rocky Scilly islets, have preserved distinctive characteristics. Stubborn, brave and vehement, in their wrath they intensify the insular peculiarities of their fellow countrymen. The land of the Pens and the Tres, the two old prefixes to the patronymic which in old Cornish families are far more highly valued than any title of nobility, is intensely clannish. No Highland Scotchman, no Cladditch fisherman even, ever held the rest of the world in contempt more than that which the genuine Cornishman or Scillian feels for all whose chance it was not to be born within their limits. Their physical strength and power of endurance are immense and they scorn the slighter build and less muscular limbs of their neighbors in Devonshire and the tourists who visit their iron-bound coasts. But rude and ragged as Land' E nd and its offshoots, the Scilly islands, are, they are the scene of the noblest romance in all English story. Tennyson has woven into imperishable verse the legendary tale of Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table and it is here that the last scene of Arthur's was enacted. The strait running between the mainland and the islands was once, and is still, we believe, called the Lithowson, or the Lioness, and in olden time was a ridge of dry, salty land. The same geological convulsions which divided Great Britain from the continent must have separated Cornwall and the Scillies, and it was upon this ledge or perhaps on one of the Scillies themselves that King Arthur was brought by Sir Bevedere to die. Tennyson, in the "Morte d'Arthur," gives us the very name of the Lioness. It was the last struggle of the knights, or, as the poet writes:

"So all day long the noise of battle rolled
Among the mountains by the winter sea,
Until King Arthur's table, man by man,
Had fallen in Lioness about their Lord."

It was then that Sir Bevedere bore his dying leader

"To a chapel nigh the field—
A broken chancel with a broken cross—
That stood on a dark strait of barren land;
On one side lay the ocean, and on one
Lay a great water; and the moon was full."

Sir Bevedere threw the brand Excalibar, and Arthur set out in his borge for his mystic home "by the island valley of Avilion," close to the very spot where these three hundred and fifty people but a day or two ago lost their lives. Had time been but granted them, and a Bevedere been by to hear their last request, it might have been told in the last words Tennyson has put into the mouth of the king—

"If thou shouldst never see my face again,
Pray for my soul! More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of. Wherefore let thy voice
Rise like a fountain for me night and day."

Dragging Liquor.

The farmer adds a little sand to his timothy seed. He injures no one's life; he only cheats a dealer out of four or five dollars. The State employs him at hard labor for ten years. What shall be done with the creatures that poison our sons? In 1866 four houses in New York city palmed off two millions of gallons of these deadly compounds. They buy the meanest whisky or spoiled cider, and "drug" it into the rarest wines in a few hours. It not unfrequently happens that a country seller drives in a few barrels of his spoiled shop, sells it to a manufacturer, does his shopping, and in a few hours drives back with a part of the same stuff, "drugged" into wine or brandy for which he paid an advance of four or five dollars. A Frenchman, pointing to a barrel, said: "Tell me what kind of wine or brandy you want, and give me three hours, and I will draw it out of that barrel."

The more costly the liquor the more certain the fraud. The whole champagne district is only twenty thousand acres, and produces only about 800,000 baskets per annum. Of this Russia consumes 160,000, France 162,000, England 220,000, Germany 146,000, leaving for America and the rest of the world 112,000; yet Yankees consume more than 1,000,000 baskets yearly. How dull it is in Germany, England, France and Russia to imagine that they got any champagne, when Americans consume twenty-five per cent. more than is produced.

Only 30,000 barrels of wine are produced on the Island of Madeira. America buys 50,000 barrels, and the rest of the world has a full share.

Port wine is manufactured in Douro Valley, in Portugal. The valley is narrow and only sixty miles long. Yet all the world drinks from the vineyards. London alone drinks more than twice as much port wine as is produced, both good and bad. There is consumed annually more than one hundred times as much as is produced. Follow a gallon of pure juice from the press on the banks of the Douro. In the warehouse, in Oporto, by the aid of best whisky, elderberry juice, and water, it is made into five gallons. In London Dock warehouse, by the aid of potato whisky, red saunders, and the like, it swells up into ten gallons. In New York it takes a dose of strycnine, belladonna, and spoiled cider, and puffs up into twenty gallons. In the wholesale house at Chicago bad whisky, stramonium, and drugs, enlarge it to forty gallons. In the retailers back room it gets another dose and comes out eighty gallons. We receive one drop in eighty, and that is twenty-five per cent. better than the average.—*Exchange.*

Household Hints.

A hot lemonade is one of the best remedeis in the world for a cold. It acts promptly and effectually, and has no unpleasant after effects. One lemon properly squeezed, cut in slices, put in sugar, and cover with half a pint of boiling water.—Drink just before going to bed; do not expose yourself on the following day. This remedy will ward off an attack of the chills and fever if used promptly. A little whiskey will add to its curative powers.

If you get a fish bone in your throat, and it sticks fast there, swallow an egg raw; it will be almost sure to carry down the bone easily and certainly. When, as sometimes by accident, corrosive sublimate is swallowed, the white of one or two eggs will neutralize the poison, and change the effect to that of a dose of calomel.

PUBLIC REPORT
—OF A—
POLICEMAN.

I have not enjoyed good health for several years past, yet have not allowed it to interfere with my labor. Every one bet ding to the laboring class knows the inconvenience of being obliged to labor when the body, from debility, almost refuses to perform its daily task. I never was a believer in dosing with medicines; but having heard the VEGETINE spoken of so highly, was determined to try it, and shall never regret that determination. As a tonic which every one needs at some time it surpasses anything I ever heard of. It invigorates the whole system; it is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood. There are many of my acquaintances who have taken it, and all unite in praise of its satisfactory effect.

Especially among the aged class of people, it imparts to them the one thing most useful in old age—sights as well as the body. One aged lady, who has been suffering through life from scrofula, and has been suffering through life from its effects, having tried many remedies with no favorable results, was induced by friends to try the VEGETINE. After taking a few bottles, she obtained such great relief that she expressed a wish for her sight, that she might be able to look upon the man who had sent her such a blessing. Yours respectfully,

O. P. H. HODGE, Police Officer, Station 6.
Boston, Mass., May 9, 1871.

HEARTFELT PRAYER.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 22, 1864.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:
Dear Sir—I should be wanting in gratitude, if I failed to acknowledge what the VEGETINE has done for me. I was attacked about eleven months since with bronchitis, which settled into consumption. I had night sweats and fever chills; was distressed for breath, and frequently spit blood; was emaciated, very weak, and so low that my friends thought my case hopeless.

I was advised to make a trial of the VEGETINE, which, under the providence of God, has cured me. That he may bless the use of your medicine to others, as he has to me, and that his divine grace may attend you, be the heartfelt prayer of your admiring, humble servant, BENJAMIN PETTINGILL.

P. S.—Mine is but one among the many cures your medicine has effected in this p ace. B. P.

MAKE IT PUBLIC.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 9, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:
Dear Sir,—I have heard from very many sources of the great success of VEGETINE in cases of scrofula, rheumatism, kidney complaint, catarrh, and other diseases of kindred nature. I make no hesitation in saying that I know VEGETINE to be the most reliable remedy for catarrh and general debility.

My wife has been troubled with catarrh for many years, and at times very badly. She has thoroughly tried every supposed remedy that we could hear of, and with all this she has for several years been gradually growing worse, and the discharge from the head was excessive and offensive.

She was in this condition when she commenced to take VEGETINE; I could see that she was improving on the second bottle. She continued taking VEGETINE until she had used from twelve to fifteen bottles. I am now happy in informing you and the public (if you choose to make it public) that she is entirely cured, and VEGETINE accomplished the cure after nothing else would. Hence I feel justified in saying that VEGETINE is the most reliable remedy, and would advise all suffering humanity to try it, for I believed it to be a good, honest, vegetable medicine, and I shall not hesitate to recommend it. I am, &c., respectfully, L. C. CARDELL,
Store 415 Broadway.

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses, and cures ulceration, cures constipation, and regulates the bowels.

HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME,

BOSTON, October, 1870.

MR. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—My daughter, after having a severe attack of whooping cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to others, with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take; and I can cheerfully recommend it.
JAMES MOORE, 364 Athens Street.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.
AND
Gentlemen's Dress Goods.
DAVID LOWENBERG
Invites attention to his large and elegant stock of
Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,
at his store on
MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
BOX
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM
AND OIL CLOTH,
COATS AND PANTS,
OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,
He has also replenished his already large stock of
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES.
He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Cloths and Vestings,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.
HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.
CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Clothing, Watches, Jewlry, &c.
DAVID LOWENBERG.
uly 1, '73-tf.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, RICARB SODA, &C., &C.
☞Orders will receive prompt attention.
6'47-tf

ATTORNEY'S BLANKS, Common and Judgment Bonds, just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. All kinds of Attorney's blanks either kept on hand or printed to order.

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
BARGAINS
in Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Drugs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.
MOYER BRO'S
WOULD call the attention of the public to their very large and well selected stock of goods which they offer at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
230 boxes Window Glass all sizes and qualities.
Glass for Picture Frames a specialty.
While Lead,
Red Lead,
Umbers,
Litharge,
Siennas,
Greens,
Blues,
Reds,
Yellows, dry and in Oil.
General Agents for
MONTOUR SLATE PAINTS.
LINSEED,
OLIVE,
WHALE,
CASTOR, and other OIL
VARNISH and JAPANS
from the best Manufactories.
Their stock of
SPICES
excels any in this section of the State.
Agents for Dr. BICKLEY'S
FAMILY MEDICINES.
General Depot of supplies for Dr. J. C. Ayer's
POPULAR MEDICINES.
The Prescription Department is under the charge of competent Pharmaceutists.
Physicians' Prescriptions
CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED WITH DESPATCH.
Cold Sparkling Soda Water.
The attention of country dealers, especially is called to our stock of
BOTTLED GOODS.
SPICES, ALUM,
CONCENTRATED LYE.
Patent and Proprietary Medicines &c.
Our wagon will continue as formerly to make its usual trips to supply cu t
OIL OF GLADNESS,
a special
Coughs,
Colds,
Croup,
Burns,
Tetter,
Piles &c.,
an Internal and External rem y whose healing virtues are attested by thousands in this and adjoining counties is manufactured by them and supplied to the afflicted either directly or through their country dealers,
Price 50 Cents Per Bottle,
None genuine unless it bears the trade mark and name of Moyer Bro's the words "Oil of Gladness" blown in the glass and the signature of Moyer Bro's on the wrapper.
Apr. 17, 74—1y

Manhood: How Lost How Restored!

JUST published a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S celebrated essay on the radical cure

(without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal weakness, Impotency, Mental and physical incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits induced by self-indulgence or sextual extravagance Pikes, &c.

☞*Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.*

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply privately, and radically.

☞This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4,586.
April 16, '75—y

WM. Y. KESTER,
TAILOR.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Has removed to Iron street, second door above the Reformed Church, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and new customers, and serve them with satisfaction. All work warranted. 15-y

$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. Jan. 15-75-1y.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—"THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER."—"THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM. Daily, $10 a year. Semi-Weekly, $4.
Postage Free to the Subscriber. Specimen Copies and Advertising Rates Free. Weekly, in clubs of 30 or more only $1, postage paid. Address THE TRIBUNE, N. Y. Jan 15'75-1y.

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Systematic.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition,) containing lists of over 3000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. GET THE BOOK. Jan. 15'75-1y.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bloomsburg Gas company will put in service pipe and furnish meters to the citizens of Bloomsburg for $12.50 where the distance from the street does not exceed 50 feet; excess of 50 feet will be charged at the rate of 50 cents per foot until September 1st 1875.
C. W. MILLER, secretary.
Sept. 11, '74.—tf

MUSICAL.

THE Pennsylvania Normal Music School at Freeburg, Pa., will commence its Summer Term of six weeks, August 16th, 1875. For circular, address,
F. C. MOYER,
Director.
June 25,-y1.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
ROWELL & CHESMAN
Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO

NEW GOODS!
A HEAVY STOCK.
Cheaper than Ever!
S. H. MILLER & SON
Have Just Received
the largest and best supply of
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE
DRY GOODS,
They have ever offered to their friends and customers.
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts
for MEN'S WEAR,
Cloths, Alapacas, Merinos,
for LADIE'S WEAR,
CALICOES, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS,
and every variety of Dry Goods desired,
Carpets, Mats, Ottomans,
in great variety and at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
FAMILY GROCERIES,
including all the varieties of
COFFEES, TEAS and SUGARS,
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
and a general supply of articles useful for the table always on hand.
CALL AND SEE.
Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.
Oct. 30,'74—tf

A. J. EVANS,
READY MADE
AND
CUSTOM MADE
CLOTHING.
HE HAS THE
FINEST GOODS, LATEST STYLES,
AND EMPLOYS THE
BEST WORKMEM
For Good Fits and Promptness in filling orders there is the place to go.
His goods are selected with care and his CUSTOM WORK will compare favorably with the best effort of the fashionable City Dealer.
HE KEEPS A LARGE STOCK OF
BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
AND
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS
At Astonishingly Low Prices.
July 1, 1873—tf.
A. J. EVANS.

BLOOMSBURG

MARBLE WORKS.
T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor,
MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET.
Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of
MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS
We use the best AMERICAN and ITALIAN Marble. He has on hand and furnishes to order
MONUMENTS,
TOMBS,
HEADSTONES,
URNS, VASES, &c.
Every variety of Marble cutting neatly executed at the lowest market prices.
A long practical experience and personal attention to business makes the proprietor confident of giving satisfaction. All orders by mail promptly attended to. P. O. box 297.
☞*N. B.—Work delivered free of charge.*
Aug. 21, '74-1y. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.

ROBERT ROAN

CABINET MAKER
AND
UNDERTAKER,
Iron Street, between Main and Third Streets
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
ALL kinds of Furniture made to order and broken furniture neatly repaired. The quality and prices of his work will compare with any that can be produced and he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
Undertaking
Will be carefully and promptly attended to. When called upon during any hour of the day or night he will at once respond and lay out the dead. When female help in such cases is desired he will furnish the same.
Ready Made Coffins
both of WOOD and METALLIC WARE always on hand. He is also the the sole proprietor in Bloomsburg and surrounding districts for
Taylor's Patent Corpse Preserver
By which a corpse may be surely and carefully preserved in ice for any desirable length of time. The use of the Preserver may be obtained from him at any time. Scarfs, Shrouds, Gloves and Mourning for Doors furnished when requested. Also, HEARSE and CONVEYANCES furnished
☞*Remember he is a Regular Undertaker and thoroughly understands his busines. He will not be undersold by any in Bloomsburg or in the county.* ROBERT ROAN.
Dec. 11, '74—1y

LOWELL'S
Commercial College
Binghamton.
AN ACTUAL BUSINESS INSTITUTION AND TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.
For information call at Office, or send for COLLEGE ADVERTISER. June26-1y

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.
April 16-75y1.

1875. 1875.

THE COLUMBIAN

Newspaper, the largest sheet published in Columbia county, neatly printed on New Type, will contain all the current News of the Day, and a condensed account of

LEGISLATIVE and CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS,

with explanation and comments upon all important measures proposed in either:

POETRY AND SONG,
MISCELLANEOUS READING,
AGRICULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC SUBJECTS,

Will also engross a large proportion of its columns. The

DOMESTIC CONCERNS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY,

Will receive particular attention, and all local affairs proper for publication will be carefully laid before our readers.

THE POLITICS OF THE STATE AND NATION

Will receive constant attention, and the character and official conduct of

PUBLIC MEN

Will be presented to our readers, from time to time, in life-like attitude and with entire justice and firmness.

No frauds shall be committed upon the People or Wrong done them without full exposure in the columns of the COLUMBIAN.

COUNTY MATTERS.

All official county advertisements appear in this paper, as will also intelligent synopsis of the proceedings of the Courts and the actions of the County Officers when of public interest.

The COLUMBIAN already has much the largest circulation of any paper in the county—more than the combined circulation of the other papers—and is the only paper printed in the county that supports the principles and time-honored usages of the Democratic party. Its circulation and consequent usefulness may, however, be much extended if its friends will use their influence to stir further add to its list of subscribers. At additional patronage will be requited by improving the paper, by adding to its editorial and reportorial force and increasing the quantity of its reading matter. As an

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

The COLUMBIAN is unapproached in this quarter of the State, and our

JOBBING FACILITIES

Are superior to any other.

Our friends are invited to call at the office whenever they come to Bloomsburg.

FAIRBANKS
SCALES
AWARDED THE HIGHEST and ONLY PREMIUM FOR SCALES,
TWO SILVER MEDALS AT THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE 1874.
also at the PARIS EXPOSITION 1867.
Over Thirty-four Competitors
and at the VIENNA EXPOSITION 1873
AND acknowledged the STANDARD OF THE WORLD
Fairbanks & Ewing (715) Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NOV. 9th, 1874.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,32 a. m
For Catawissa, 11,32 a. m. and 7,36 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,28 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 9,00 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,5 a. m., Pottsville, 12,10 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1,50 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,20 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,20 a. m. and 5,00 p. m.
Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTEN,
May 8, 1874—tf. General Superintendent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 39, Takes effect at 4.30 A. M. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1874.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.	
p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.
12 25	8 55	1 45	.....Scranton.....	10 40	2 20
12 20	8 50	1 40	.....Bellevue.....	10 44	2 26
12 11	8 25	1 31	.....Taylorville....	10 49	2 33
11 48	8 12	1 18	.....Lackawanna....	10 17	2 41
11 30	8 05	1 16	.....Pittston.....	10 25	2 50
11 20	7 59	1 11	.....West Pittston..	10 29	2 55
11 10	7 52	1 05	.....Wyoming.....	10 34	3 01
11 00	7 48	1 00	.....Maltby.....	10 38	3 06
10 45	7 40	12 51	.....Kingston.....	10 45	3 15
8 25	7 25	12 46	.....Kingston.....	10 50	3 20
8 17	7 20	12 41	.....Plymouth June..	10 55	3 25
8 12	7 25	12 36	.....Plymouth.....	11 00	3 30
8 05	7 19	12 30	.....Avondale.....	11 05	3 36
8 00	7 15	12 25	.....Nanticoke.....	11 09	3 40
7 46	7 05	12 16	.....Hunlock's Creek.	11 18	3 50
7 26	6 50	12 01	.....Shickshinny....	11 32	4 15
7 05	6 35	11 46	.....Rick's Ferry....	11 46	4 28
6 57	6 28	11 39	.....Beach Haven....	11 53	4 28
6 45	6 20	11 31	.....Berwick.....	12 1	4 36
6 32	6 05	11 22	.....Briar Creek....	12 18	4 45
6 27	6 18	11 17	.....Willow Grove...	12 12	4 51
6 20	6 03	11 11	.....Lime Ridge.....	12 17	4 56
6 06	5 53	11 02	.....Espy.....	12 26	5 05
5 58	5 46	10 55	.....Bloomsburg....	12 32	5 12
5 51	5 40	10 49	.....Rupert.....	12 37	5 18
5 44	5 34	10 43	Catawissa Bridge.	12 42	5 24
5 40	5 30	10 40	...Clark's Switch..	12 45	5 30
5 15	5 12	10 22	.....Danville.....	13 5	5 48
5 01	5 02	10 12	.....Chulasky.....	1 11	5 58
4 55	4 57	10 08	.....Cameron.....	1 14	6 03
4 30	4 40	9 5	.Northumberland.	1 33	6 20
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.

DAVID T. BOUND, Supt.
Superintendent's Office, Kingston, March 5, 1874.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1873, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.20 a. m.,	arrive Elmira	11.50 a. m
	" Canandaigua	3.35 p. m.
	" Rochester	5.15 "
	" Niagara	9.40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m.	arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.	
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m.,	arrive Elmira	10.30 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m.	arrive Buffalo	8.50 a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m.	arrive Harrisburg	4.50 a. m
	" Baltimore	8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m.,	arrive Harrisburg	1.50 p. m
	" Washington	10.30 "
	" Baltimore	6.30 "
	" Washington	8.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m.	arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.	
	arrive Baltimore	2.25 a. m.
	" Washington	6.13 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m.	arrive Harrisburg	3.05 a. m.
	" Baltimore	8.40 "
	" Washington	10.25 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

ON and after SUNDAY, MAY 23d, 1875, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves	New York		9 25 a. m
" " "	Philadelphia		12.55 p. m
" " "	Baltimore		4.20 "
" " "	Harrisburg		7.50 "
" " "	arr. at Williamsport		11.55 "
" " "	Lock Haven		12.30 "
" " "	Renovo		1.40 "
" " "	Bellefonte		3.10 "
ERIE MAIL leaves	New York		8.25 p. m
" " "	Philadelphia		11.55 "
" " "	Harrisburg		4.25 a. m
" " "	Williamsport		8.35 "
" " "	Lock Haven		9.45 "
" " "	Renovo		11.55 "
" " arr. at	Erie		5.40 p. m
NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia		7.40 a. m
" " "	Baltimore		11.25 "
" " "	Harrisburg		2.55 p. m
" " arr. at	Williamsport		7.05 "
" " "	Lock Haven		8.15 "
" " "	Renovo		10.00 "
ELMIRA MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		8.00 a. m
" " "	Baltimore		8.30 "
" " "	Harrisburg		1.25 p. m
" " arr. at	Williamsport		6.10 "
" " "	Lock Haven		7.20 "

EASTWARD.

PHILA EXPRESS leaves	Lock Haven		6.40 a. m
" " "	"	Williamsport	7.55 a. m
" " "	arrives at	Harrisburg	11.45 "
" " "	"	Baltimore	6.15 p. m
" " "	"	Philadelphia	5.35 "
" " "	"	New York	6.45 p. m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Renovo		9.10 a. m
" " "	Lock Haven		10. 5 a. m
" " "	Williamsport		11.25 a. m
" " arr. at	Harrisburg		3.00 p. m
" " "	Philadelphia		6.20 p. m
" " "	New York		9.15 p. m
" " "	Baltimore		6